The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO. 31
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LII, NO. 19

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Office.—Room No. 3, Columbian building.
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Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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PAUL E. WIRT,
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Office in Columbian Building, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

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—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
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DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 86 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

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LARGE CITY ESTATES.

PROPERTIES TIED UP IN THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES.

Tendency of Large Estates in the City of Boston—Life and Individuality of Property—Why It Is So Frequently Held "In Trust."

The early part of the century, from 1812 down to 1848, was the era when many of the later millionaires were either young men just beginning at the lower rounds of fortune's ladder, or had ascended the first most difficult steps of the same, and began to see the prospect of independence within satisfactory reach. Some were of Boston origin, but many of these men had started out of homes of large families on some New England hillside, or in the small towns where progress was just beginning to change the primitive order of things to more modern methods and conditions. Sturdy and rugged, inured to hard labor, and early taught economy in the school of actual experience; with a fair amount of schooling, such as it was—and it was good and thorough as far as it went—and a light heart and scanty wardrobe, these boys went out in the world to seek their fortune. Many of them found it in Boston, where from the humblest capacities they rose to be heads of mercantile, manufacturing and other enterprises of a character and extent that were simply surprising. They became simply active instruments in the development of the business and resources of the country when the railway system began to make available their wonderful extent and riches.

To this class of adventurous, industrious and successful men of affairs came riches and possessions of various kinds, among them being real estate in the best business and residential sections of the growing city. Some, more clear headed than others, went more largely into the acquisition of real estate, judging that, with the inevitable large increase in population, land must become very valuable. Events justified their judgment. Some of these men returned to their early homes for wives, but the majority of them obtained helpmeets from among the families of their new homes. Children were born to them, for in those days it had not become unfashionable to have families, and in cases large ones at that. These children had to be educated in a way superior to that of their parents, and in the course of this process acquired new tastes and habits. The sons, especially, must have a college course, with all that that often means to the sons of rich men who have large expectations. Of course it was not alone the sons of men who had come to Boston to seek a fortune that filled the colleges. The early Bostonians were also thrifty and money making, and raised large families, and left extensive estates. Many of their sons, as well as those of the former, inherited enough of the paternal energy and ambition to impel them to go into their father's counting rooms, and become, in turn, great merchants or manufacturers; and it is to the credit of some of these families that even up to the present day their representatives are to be found in conspicuous positions either in trade or in the learned professions.

But it often happened that where the sons of wealthy parents settled down to trade the grandsons did not, and in time we find old familiar names fading out from the activities of our city, to be replaced by new ones. It is, perhaps, a fact that the majority of the sons of our wealthy people are little heard of after college graduation. Many of them have a distaste for trade; many choose professions where they only loiter among workers, having no real incentive, lacking ambition, to work; while others become mere educated nobodies, with a strong tendency to live extravagantly, and spend all the money they can command. The fathers of these drones, noting their unwillingness or incapacity for business affairs, will not leave them the control of property which they do not know how to manage, and, therefore, in their wills, leave their property in the trust of men or corporate bodies in whom they have confidence, for the benefit of these heirs, with, perhaps, reversion to their children. The incomes derived support these men, and, if they marry, their families, in good style. In some cases these legatees, having scholarly or artistic tastes, go abroad, live and bring up families of un-American children in England or on the continent of Europe. Cases of this kind are not infrequent.

Then there is the matter of sex in descent, and as daughters constitute about one-half the total of the children of rich people, their provision is quite an important factor in the creation of trust properties. Daughters of rich men are much sought after by dashing but adventurous wife hunters. Experience has shown that to dower a wife in her own control on marriage is to practically give her fortune to her husband. How to guard this property for her own benefit, and for that of her children, is the consideration of the prudent father. In his will, therefore, he leaves the daughter's share of his property in trust for her benefit, or for that of her children, with the right of reversion to the latter in the event of her death, the husband to have no control of the same, and the income to be paid directly to her or to her children under reversion. But even this careful method was found defective. Where the husband was unscrupulous and avaricious, and the reversion to minor children enabled him to obtain control of the property as their natural guardian in the event of his wife's death, cases occurred where death was hastened by cruelty and ill-usage on his part. To offset this, a considerable proportion of the property was in some cases left so that the wife could dispose by will of the same, though not otherwise dispose of it during her life.

There have been cases of trust and confidence in sons-in-law, where the latter have nobly carried out the wishes of the testator; but the temptation for a husband to administer the property of his wife for his own benefit is often so great as to be apparently irresistible. He can appropriate the income to his own uses, perhaps squander it, and when the time for the return of his accounts to the probate court arrives he can obtain the necessary vouchers from his wife, though he may not have given her 5 per cent. of the income. If she objects, he will say to her that he has lost the money in speculation, and if she does not sign the will he will be a ruined man, and forever disgraced in the eyes of the world. To save him from disgrace, therefore, she yields and lives the life of a martyr. Cases crop out from time to time which show that, no matter how carefully the interests of daughters may be guarded, events will occur to neutralize the designs and desires of the testator.—Boston Herald.

Butterflies' Wings.

Fixed electrical currents have been discovered to exist in the wings of butterflies, their detection requiring an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer. These currents have been thought to bear a very strong relationship to the disposition of the coloring pigments of the wings, for by the aid of electric currents marked changes can be brought about in their color and mode of arrangement.—Globe-Democrat.

There are [illegible] newspapers printed in Berlin. Fifty-four are official papers, 70 political, 165 have to do with literature, science and art, 217 are commercial and 80 religious.—New York Sun.

Big Watermelons.

Watermelons weighing from fifty to eighty pounds are often sold in the San Francisco markets, and one exhibited last fall weighed 115 pounds.

The loss in transporting cattle across the ocean was in 1880 37 per cent. It has been reduced to 11 per cent.

In the United States the telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 150 times in a minute.

SHOPPING IN MOROCCO.

A Call Upon the Bashaw of Fez—An Auctioneer's Methods.

The next day a call was made upon the bashaw of Fez, whom I found in the act of administering justice in the courtyard of his palace. The old gentleman was a clever looking Arab, gotten up most imposingly in a long haik and pink Moorish slippers. He received me most cordially, and when he found that I was waiting for the letter from the sultan his hospitality knew no bounds, and he insisted upon my sitting at his right side while he meted out sentences and punishments to the malefactors brought before him. When he found I had never seen a man bastinadoed his delight was almost pitiful, and I am afraid if I had stayed every man in Fez would have been put to the bastinado before the day was out, so anxious was he to be hospitable and show me all that was of interest in the town. After seeing a couple of poor chaps thrown down and whipped just severely enough to make a man glad he was not in their place, the sight lost interest for me, and I asked permission to retire, which was readily granted, and as the bashaw found I was planning to make some purchases in Fez he sent for his major-domo, instructing him to see that the merchants of Fez did not take advantage of the white man who was the sultan's friend.

They did not take advantage, and if I ever get cash enough together I am going to send for that poor neglected Arab and make him my shopper in general, for his style would make a sensation on Washington street and add a comfortable sum to my income. The shops of Fez are little dog houses dug out of the thick walls, the floor of the shop being about breast high, and the shopkeeper sits upon the floor in the midst of his goods, some of which are piled upon the shelves over his head, but all three walls within touch of his hand, so confined is the space. When you approach his shop, does he jump to his feet with an eager bow and a request as to what he can show you? Not he. He does not attempt to stifle the yawn that unjoints his face, and if he is near enough to the wall he leans against it and closes his eyes in pure weariness.

If you ask him for something from the shelf above his reach, he asks in reply, without opening his eyes, if there is not something on the floor, within reach, which you can buy just as well. If not, he yawns again, calls upon the saints to burn your grandmother or grandfather, and reaching up, grasps a cord hung above his head and pulls himself to his feet. None of this for my buyer. He reached in, took what he wanted, asked its price, put down about half what was asked, put the purchase under his cloak, leaving a string of howls and Arab oaths behind him. Only one man was bold enough to jump out of his shop and run after us, and to him the servant of the bashaw administered a good box on the ear, saying the purchase was for the sultan's friend by the order of the bashaw, and if the merchant did not return to his kennel, he would have him bastinadoed before night.

This looked to me so much like highway robbery that I remonstrated, but Jacob said it was custom and all right and the usual way of doing; but I have an idea there was something irregular about it after all, for I noticed there was considerable excitement wherever we tarried. Then we went to the markets where all the goods are sold by auction. The auctioneer, who could be told by his lack of clothes, would take a piece of goods from any of the shopkeepers and start out to sell it upon commission. Holding it as high aloft as he could he would shout some bid and start upon the run around the market. When he passed any one who wished to examine it, he would drop it into their hands, allow them to examine it, take their bid, if they made any, start again upon his run, shouting the price like a madman, until he had made three circuits of the market, after which he would turn it over to the highest bidder.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

How Cards Are Marked.

"How do you mark a card?" said a Graphic man to Charley Mosster as he stood on Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue last night watching the world as it passed.

"Easy enough," was his answer. "We do it in the same way that the blind man reads—by the sense of feeling. Before we can read these cards they must be put in shape. This is done with a ring which is worn on the most convenient finger. On the inside of the ring—I mean the part under the finger—is a little steel spur, not sharp enough to penetrate the cards and make a hole, which would be detected, but a slight indentation, resembling a pimple, on the back of the card, but so small that with close observation it would not be noticed.

"This we cannot see, but we can feel it, and the location is the cipher to the denomination of the card. Of course we have to see and handle the cards before we they can be 'marked,' but as we can handle from five to ten cards each deal, it does not take long to have all the important cards punctured. Reading cards marked in this way is easy to me. I have one system as to the location of marks, and it is just as simple as telling the same by the location of the hands of a clock in the absence of the regular dial figures. Sharp players make their punctures so slight that they cannot be detected by the ordinary sense of feeling.

"The reading is then done with the ball of the thumb from which the outer cuticle has been removed by acid. The mother skin is very tender, and readily responds when it comes in contact with the 'mark.' Greeks of this class can be detected by watching the thumb of the right hand in dealing. If it has a sliding motion up and down the cards then you can bet two to one that the dealer has got a book for the blind to read."—New York Graphic.

National Habits of Expectoration.

The streets of Paris are a pure delight to me for many reasons, but chiefly because they are so clean. Why cannot our streets at home, the streets of Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, be clean, too? Certainly there is enough money spent on them to insure it! But so long as one thing is permitted in our American thoroughfares, which is punishable with arrest and fine here, just so long will our avenues and cross streets, our pavements, aye, even our train cars and ferryboats, be disgusting and dirty, unseemly and a constant reproach. I allude to the national habit of expectoration, the national disgrace, for it is to my mind nothing less. Were I to see a man, whom I had previously adored, indulging in this habit in my presence in street, piazza, house or car, I should—not adore him any longer, that is all; and here it is followed promptly by arrest, so consequently the streets are (other means being not only paid for but used), the streets of Paris are what ours are not—fit to walk in.—"Miss Marigold" in Pittsburg Bulletin.

The author of "On Blue Water" gives some curious observations upon the manner in which we recover possession of our senses whenever we are awakened. He thinks that it is the sense which is most violently assailed that is first to wake up. He says:

"I know no place where a man has so many opportunities for observing the phenomena attending the awakening from sleep as on board ship, where half the people are awakened from sound sleep at least three times a day.

"Often the bright light of my cabin lamp, just lighted, has been visible to me some seconds before I could hear or understand that I was being called to get up. I have often called a man, and received an answer which led me to believe that he was wide awake, though he was unconscious of having answered at all. You may even hold a long and animated conversation with some men at eight bells without waking them up."—Youth's Companion.

Artistic Dress Designing.

There are three sisters in Poughkeepsie who have set up an establishment in artistic dress designing. They study their customer and make her look as well as she can in colors and fabrics that are suited to her.—New York Press.

Invention of the Honey Extractor.

A foreign paper notices the death at Venice, Italy, of Maj. Von Hruschka, the inventor of the honey extractor. He was a retired Austrian officer, and the invention of the honey extractor occurred in this way: His apiary was in Italy, and one day when he was in his apiary his little boy came there. The boy had a small tin pail tied to a string, which he was swinging in a circle, holding the end of the string in his hand. The indulgent father gave the youth a small piece of comb filled with honey, putting it into the little pail. The boy after awhile began to swing the pail again as before, with the honey in it. A few moments after he became tired of that amusement and put the pail down to talk to his father, who took it up, and, by chance, noticed that the honey had left the comb and settled down into the pail, leaving the comb perfectly clean that had been on the outside of the circle when the boy was swinging it around. The major wondered at the circumstance, and turning the comb over bade the boy swing it again, when, to his great astonishment, the other side of the comb also became perfectly clean, all the honey being extracted and lying at the bottom of the pail.

During the following night Maj. Von Hruschka, after going to bed, commenced to think the circumstance over. On the morrow he commenced a series of experiments which resulted in his giving to the world the first honey extractor, which, by whirling, something like his son whirled that little tin pail, gave him the pure liquid honey, extracted by centrifugal force, leaving the honey comb entirely free from the liquid sweet, which he gave again to the bees to fill, allowing him the pure honey for making wine, mead, and metheglin or honey cakes, as desired, without employing the troublesome and primitive method in use up to that time of mashing up the combs containing the honey, pollen, and sometimes brood, too, to let the honey drain through the cloth in which it was placed, giving what was formerly known as "strained honey."—Chicago Times.

The Language of Grasshoppers.

These grasshoppers, as if aware that their beauty resided in their wings, rise in the air to sing. The noise is made by rubbing the upper edge of the true wings against the under surface of the wing covers. I have often watched them while in this aerial position, and wondered if the song was always a love call. If behavior means anything among grasshoppers, they have at times, especially late in the season, other business aside from love making. Many times I have observed one of these creatures mount up a few feet above the ground, calling, calling, until sometimes half a dozen or more would congregate beneath him, when he would drop down in their midst and touch the head of each as if consulting about some grave matter; then the little flock would disperse and the musician, or orator, or whatever he was, would go to another place and call another crowd, and after the harangue he would again alight and communicate with each individual. As far as I could see there was no love making connected with this affair.

Entomologists who have made the brains of insects a study tell us that the orthoptera, especially the grasshoppers, have a good development of brain, but not equal to the ants, or to the social bees and wasps.

Another class of grasshoppers remain on the ground to play. These are the violinists among the musicians; they use their hind legs for bows, which they draw across strings situated in the wing covers. The Rocky mountain locust (Coloptenus spretus) belongs to this class. And here is an instance where an insect ceases to be insignificant and becomes a great and mighty power in the land, compelling the government to supply men and means to try and thwart the vast armies that sweep over sections of the west, devouring all vegetation before them.—Mary Treat in the Chautauquan.

The Delights of Summer.

Summer is the season of growth and physical prosperity for everything, animate or inanimate, except man in the four season climates, and even there some exceptions prove what the rule might be. The farmer sweats freely while hoeing in his cornfield, but, with his straw hat, suit of light jeans and bare feet he feels the same grateful exhilaration as the vegetating shoots which spring up greenly about him. The pores of his skin are open for every passing breeze, and the wet drops which soak into his light clothing are not an expense account upon his physical bank.

A similar regulation of clothing prevails in hot climates. The Hindoo who works all day in the rice fields is not subject to sunstrokes. Australians, Cubans and Mexicans live easily during six months of hot weather, because they know how to adapt themselves to climatic conditions as fatal as pestilences in the cities of this part of the globe during some weeks of the summer. The Greeks, in the days when Athens was great, when Pericles or Alcibiades ruled and Socrates, Plato, Zeno or Pythagoras were living thinkers, did not suffer from heat in their robes of snowy linen. And the Romans of the heroic age, when Virgil sang, Cicero talked and Cæsar led armies to victory, thought summer a delightful season of happiness and comfort.

The same possibilities exist for men of today, if they will only clothe themselves sensibly and diet reasonably.—New York Press.

A Fourth of July Tale.

It was Fourth of July. He had been inhaling a good deal of powder smoke. So he said. It was not liquor; he said the fumes of the firecrackers had gone to his head. They had not bereft him of reason. He knew he had a wife and family. When a man gets to his fullest capacity of inebriation, when he has forgotten where he lives, who is with him, whether it is Tuesday or Saturday, or what his name is, he will still remember that his wife has to be reckoned with. He knew that there was trouble ahead, and he was thinking of all sorts of queer excuses for his condition as he wandered to and fro looking for a hack to take him home. At last he came across a dingy looking machine standing in solitary dignity at the corner of a quiet street. He was not so far gone that he could not direct the driver where to take him. It was some way out in the suburbs. The hack drove along, and as he bumped from back to front in the usual erratic way one does in a hack, he tried hard to make up his mind what he would say to his wife when he got home.

There came a very lively bumb that put an end to his musing, for when he came down he found the bottom had fallen out of the hack and the seat had come to pieces, so he could only grasp hold of the two doors and run with the machine. He yelled at the driver, but the driver was deaf, and for half a mile he had to move as fast as his legs would go. He did not need any excuse when he got home. He was sober; so terribly sober that he had forgotten he had had anything to drink at all. He was mad—well, mad is a mild word—but he was knocked speechless when the hackman, after looking earnestly into the hack, instead of offering an humble apology, turned on him and said:

"Say, what in thunder have you done with the bottom of my hack?"

And whenever his wife wants anything she asks him in the blandest tone:

"John, what did you do with the bottom of that hack?"—San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."

London Times' Proof Reading.

The art of proof reading, which exists in a very crude state in this country, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by The London Times. Five years ago Lord Winchelsea made a bet that he would find thirty misprints in six numbers of The Times. The stakes were $500 and $50 additional for every blunder additional, more or less. Six numbers were taken at random, and three misprints were discovered. Lord Winchelsea lost nearly $2,000.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LIGHT LITERATURE.

EFFECTS OF THE CONTINUED CONSUMPTION OF TRASHY STORIES.

A Washington Reporter Pries Into the the Secrets of the Cheap Book Trade. The Novel Reading Habit and Its Results—Cheap Libraries.

Persons very fond of reading, but with little spare time to indulge their taste, who visit a narrow shop near one of the departments, are apt to come away with a severe attack of the blues. The shelves, counters, and even the floor of the shop are chock full of pretty nearly all the wisdom of the ancients and wit of the moderns, done up in elegant but handily pocketable paper bound packages, which sell at from ten to twenty cents each. The shop, in fact, is a sort of headquarters for the cheap libraries now so numerous, and which are said to be doing great damage to the more pretentious branches of the book trade.

Here, for $5, a careful person can purchase a library more extensive and better than was ever owned by many a man whom the world calls great and wise. History, biography, poetry, philosophy, science, literature and romance are mingled in bewildering confusion and profusion. A glance at the titles of the famous works piled on shelf and counter fills one with despair of ever being able to read them all, so numerous are they; and yet they are so cheap that a person with the reading habit feels ashamed not to buy an armful and rush off to his den to devour them at once.

"We have several customers who read two and three books a day," the proprietor said to an inquisitive reporter. "One man in particular used to come in regularly every other or third day and carry off each time from six to eight volumes. He didn't appear particular about what he read, but took them just as they came. He kept it up week after week, too. He had a place in the interior department, but was discharged not long ago."

The proprietor didn't intimate that there was any connection between the man's reading habits and the loss of his position, but it struck the reporter that there might be.

A BOOK A DAY.

"There are plenty of people who average a book a day, month in and month out," the proprietor continued. "These people are mostly novel readers, of course. It gets to be a passion with them, like anything else, and they give all their spare time to it. If they can't get hold of a new story as soon as they have finished the old one they don't know what to do with themselves and are miserable—like a tippler whose rations have been cut off or a morphine eater who can't get the drug."

"Do you notice much difference in the class of stories preferred by men and women?" the reporter asked.

"No, I can't say that I do. The women don't seem to be especially fond of love stories. In fact, some women who come here won't read love stories or novels written by women. They prefer the detective stories and mysteries of Du Boisgobey and Garboriau and Zola's highly flavored stuff. G. W. M. Reynolds' sensational romances used to have a big sale, but they aren't in as much demand as they were."

"Haven't the cheap libraries hurt the sensational story papers a great deal?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, not as much as I thought they were going to at first," the gentleman said. "I expected the story papers would be entirely driven out of the field by the cheap libraries, but I hardly think their sales have fallen as much as 25 per cent. The papers have to keep booming themselves all the time, though, or they lose ground badly. They aren't the bonanzas they used to be. The newsdealers wouldn't be very sorry if the story papers were driven out of the field altogether. The margin of profit on them is very small, and the worst of it is the people who buy them are of the 'charge-it-and-I'll-pay-you-next-time' class. Now, if they fail to pay once it knocks the profit off a good many papers."

"The people who read the story papers, then, are of a different class from those who buy the cheap library novels?"

FALSE AND FOOLISH IDEAS.

"Yes, as a rule, they are. The people who read these novels and serial stories get false and foolish ideas of life. This is especially true of the confirmed story paper readers. They are the worst of all. I can tell one of them almost as quickly as I set eyes on her—for the story paper readers are generally women. They have a would be grand and romantic air about them, use big words and theatrical expressions, and try to imitate generally in their manner the highly wrought characters they read about in the serials. Girls brought up from the time they are fifteen or sixteen on this sort of reading aren't satisfied with a man unless he is like the heroes of their stories, and they are apt to wait a good while before they find one who seems to promise to come to what they call their 'ideal.' And then, if they do get married, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they soon discover that the promises were all false; that they haven't married their hero at all, but only an ordinary, common place man, with not enough of the story paper 'ideal' to him to supply a paragraph in one of the sloppy serials.

"These people with the story paper habit," the speaker continued, "seem hardly able to control their impatience from week to week for the succeeding installments of the romances. Many of them make a practice of coming here about the time they know the papers arrive and waiting until they can get them; and if they should happen to be late, and all the papers are sold out when they get here, then there is a row."

"How many of the cheap libraries are there now in existence?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, probably fifty all told," the dealer answered, "and new ones are starting up every week. The trade has got to be something immense. Many of the libraries are published irregularly, sending out a volume once or twice a month. There are about a dozen which come out regularly from one to three times a week. A couple of the leading ones for a while published a number every day, but they seemed to have exhausted the supply of uncopyrighted and foreign novels and other available books, and now send out three numbers a week.

"We have an arrangement which makes the cheap libraries cheaper still," the speaker continued. "We buy back books which are not damaged in reading at half price, so that even people who read eight or ten books a week are in no danger of bankrupting themselves by indulging in this form of dissipation. It isn't an expensive vice nowadays, at least in its immediate consequences." — Washington Star.

Coffee Among the Arabs.

The great event of the visit is the coffee. The host has a kind of brazen shovel brought, in which he roasts the beans; then he takes a pestle and mortar of the oak of Bashan, and with his own hands he pounds it to powder, making the hard oak ring forth a song of welcome to the guest. Many of these pestles and mortars are heirlooms, and are richly ornamented and beautifully black and polished by age and use; such was the one in question. Having drunk coffee (for the honored guest the cup is filled three times), you are quite safe in the hands of the most murderous.

So far do they carry this superstition that a man who had murdered another fled to the dead man's father, and before he knew what had happened drank coffee. Presently friends came in, and, as they were relating the news to the bereaved father, recognized the murderer crouched beside the fire. They instantly demanded vengeance. "No," said the father, "it cannot be; he has drunk coffee, and has thus become to me as my son." Had he not drunk coffee the father would never have rested until he had dyed his hands in his blood. As it was, it is said he further gave him his daughter to wife.—Last Journal of Bishop Hannington.

OUTLIVED.

I often hear it spoken now, the name
That once had power my inmost soul to thrill,
To kindle all my face with sudden flame,
And all my heart with secret rapture fill.

I listen calmly to it, wondering
Where vanished they—those old time hopes and fears
That used to blanch my cheek, or swiftly bring
Before my sight a blinding mist of tears.

I meet the eyes now, tranquil, unconcerned,
Where once a single frightened glance I stole—
Those eyes that long ago a pathway burned
Into the inner temple of my soul.

I hear the old, familiar voice, unmoved,
Whose faintest tone was music in that day;
No quickened pulse proclaims the voice beloved,
My quiet heart goes steadfast on her way.

No bitterness, no shadow of regret
Comes up to mar my peace with secret doubt;
I would not live the past again, nor yet
Be quite content to have it blotted out.

Wan mem'ry, hovering near the far off grave
Of our young love, calls back, across the waste,
That all she finds is cold and lifeless save
The few pale mourning flowers herself has placed.

Sleep on, thou short lived love; thy grave is deep;
Thy life was bitter, but thy rest is sweet;
Though o'er thy burial place none pause to weep,
It is approached by none save unshod feet.

A Buggy's Wear and Tear.

"How much do you suppose it costs," asked the eccentric statistician, "to pay for wear and tear on a buggy?"

He asked the question to answer it, of course, and replied: "It takes two cents a mile. That has been figured out by owners of carriage works, and that is the lowest figure. Two cents a mile for a buggy driven at a trot, next come heavy wagons with loads a fraction higher, and buggies behind speedy horses are higher still. About three cents a mile is the highest, and the wear and tear on all kinds of vehicles run between two and three cents a mile, the kind of paving, whether it is sheet or stone, having considerable to do with it."—"Man About Town" in Buffalo News.

An Unknown Matrimonial Law.

Sometimes I think that there must be some kind of unknown law that regulates the marriage question, over which mankind has no control. It frequently happens that the licenses on a particular day will nearly all be taken out by persons living in a particular section of the city—in the northern, southern, eastern, western or central portions, as the circumstances may be. A few days ago nearly every license, and there were quite a number, were taken out by persons residing in the northwestern section of the city. I have noticed this peculiarity to occur with considerable regularity, and I have never been able to account for it.—Marriage License Clerk in Globe-Democrat.

Curious Customs in Panama.

One of the most curious customs that attract the attention of strangers in Panama is to see the native women walking along the street smoking long, slender cigars in much the fashion that men do here. It is the custom of the women there to gather in the public markets as early as sunrise to gossip and talk over affairs while enjoying their morning smoke. As there are few newspapers in Panama, and a proportionately small number of readers, the market is the place where the news of the town is to be learned.—New York Evening World.

A Horrible Possibility.

Editor—I see the clerks in dry goods and grocery stores are forming an early closing movement. Write a stirring editorial standing up for the clerks and denouncing their heartless, grasping employers.

Assistant—I notice that a similar movement has also been started by the poorly paid and overworked bartenders.

"Eh? Wha—! Guess you'd better write on the tariff today."—Omaha World.

Huge Plan for Water Supply.

The stupendous plan for supplying the city of Liverpool with water involves the removal of a whole Welsh village, including woods, cottages, churches, etc., this immense space to be devoted to a reservoir four and one-half miles long by half a mile to a mile broad, and eighty feet deep. There are to be three lines of pipe, each sixty-eight miles long, with filtering beds and secondary reservoirs, and the cost of the aqueduct alone is estimated at $15,000,000.—New York Sun.

Somnambulist's Good Fortune.

The danger of somnambulism is well known. A writer in The Century tells of a piece of good fortune coming from the habit. A young lady, troubled and anxious about a prize for which she was to compete, involving the writing of an essay, arose from her bed in sleep and wrote a paper upon a subject upon which she had not intended to write when awake, and this essay secured for her the prize—Chicago Herald.

The Law's Delays.

Quibble—Aw, Grotius, how are you getting on with the case of Von Abbatoir, who chopped his wife's head off?

Coke—Poorly, poorly! I had finished arguing the seventh appeal yesterday when when the news reached me that he had died a natural death in jail. It's useless for legal talent to contend against the eccentric forces of nature.—Life.

The Disagreeable Side.

"Don't you find the life of a tramp very disagreeable?" asked the farmer's wife.

"Oh no," rejoined the wanderer; "it ain't half so disagreeable as the people I meet. I don't mind the life so much as I do the dogs and the things I git to eat."—Harper's Bazar.

"Mail Bag University."

The Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, which is sometimes called the "mail bag university," expects to have a very successful season. It has more than 50,000 regular students in every part of the country.—New York Tribune

At a certain period of the year New York always reminds me of a baker's oven, with the fires well fed. This period is now about upon us. There has been enough sunlight during the past couple of weeks to get the town well heated, and it will not cool again until the season changes. It will not be much hotter, for the sufficient reason that it cannot be. Only an exceptionally torrid sun can add to the enervating heat that is radiated by miles of houses, whose sunny walls scorch the hand, and of streets whose pavements exhale the caloric of furnace doors. By day the town sends up a shimmer of heat into the air. After dark it still retains its suffocating temperature. Every breeze that blows through the streets is wilted out of all freshness in its passage, and in order to get a breath that is not stale, you have to climb upon your roof, and you are in luck if the roof is a high one.

The parks by day and night are like tropical jungles. Even in Central park you saunter as if in the calendarium of a Turkish bath, for whatever air does wander around its winding ways is exhausted by its journey through the city. The experienced New Yorker who stays in town for the summer continues to exist by keeping indoors as much as possible, alleviating the temperature with closed blinds and plenty of ice water. I have been in tropical cities in midsummer, where the heat was not as great or oppressive as it is at the same season here.—Alfred Trumble in Pittsburg Bulletin.

Not a Humane Rifle.

It was promised for the new Lebel (French) repeating rifle that it was humane, either killing outright or disabling, but not torturing with the frightful wounds made by single firers of large caliber, and indeed, so far as known, the magazine guns as well. Recent experiments, however, have shown that the 8 millimeter Lebel magazine gun is no more humane than that of 11 millimeter caliber.

The experiments were conducted by Capt. Jaricot, his men firing into dead bodies and at live animals at distances of 200, 400, 600, 1,000, 1,400, 1,600 and 2,000 meters, and the result, as summed up by Dr. Delorme, are that the orifice made by the entrance of the eight millimeter ball is smaller than that of its going out, the same varying from four to six millimeters, according to the velocity of the bullets—the power of the new steel projectile being greater than that of its predecessor, the bones offering less resistance, and there being consequently less deflection of the bullets. The hope that the bones would have a "clear" fracture, with little of the splintering which is so painful, has not been realized. On the contrary, the bone is torn—"shivered" would perhaps more nearly express what Dr. Delorme says in the article he writes on "Chirurgie de Guerre." And yet he says that the effects of the new rifle, as used at present, are trifling compared to what they will be when the new explosives, melinite, roburite, etc., are used.—Scientific American.

The Columbian.



G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
to be voted for at the next Democratic Delegate Election and County Convention.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew is a candidate for re-nomination for Congress in this district.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for auditor general, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Chairman.

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR COUNTIES.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Owing to many misrepresentations and falsehoods concocted and industriously circulated in regard to my candidacy for the office of President Judge of the District composed of Columbia and Montour, I deem it proper to answer such as have come to my knowledge.

FIRST. My name was announced as a candidate in all the democratic newspapers in Columbia county June 1, last past, and in Montour County.

SECOND. It had not been the custom heretofore for candidates for judicial office to announce their names in the column set apart for announcement to a purely political office, and therefore my name was not therein published.

THIRD. I have not made a personal canvass for the office, because I deem it improper to do so—because it tended to lower the dignity of the position, and debase it to a mere political scramble. I had and have more respect for the voters and people of the District than to travel about and offer and give them money to work, electioneer and vote for me, and to take them myself, or have someone else to take them to the beer saloons and fill them with drink. I have not gone about the county shaking hands with my democratic and other fellow citizens, because I respect them as well as myself; and not as has been most falsely alleged against me, because I thought or felt myself in any degree superior to them or any of them. If I am nominated and elected every citizen of the county will stand before me with an equal right to the protection of the law, and none will have any advantage.

No man has heretofore canvassed, by personal solicitation, for the office of President Judge of the Courts, and I trust that there may never be another such exhibition as is made by my present opposition. I have not done it, and I will not do it, and prefer to follow the illustrious example of those distinguished gentlemen who have heretofore been elected to that high office. Those who desire to keep the judiciary uncontaminated by political methods will know how to choose, and to them I commit, with great confidence, the result.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1888.

American Interests.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to stop the collection of a continuous surplus of $125,000,000 a year and leave the money in the pockets of the people who earn it.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to take off the unnecessary taxes from the food, the fuel, the clothing and the shelter of American citizens.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests, as against British or any other foreign interests, to give our manufacturers their raw materials free and thus enable them better to compete in our own market and in the markets of the world with competitors that now beat them because not handicapped with taxes on materials and machinery.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to secure steadier work at better wages for American workingmen, instead of subjecting them to the lock-outs, shut downs and strikes of the past dozen years. It would do this by widening the market for our products and thus increasing the demand for them.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to keep the control of the Government in the hands that have so successfully administered it during the past three years.—*Ex.*

Defend the Judiciary.

There are complaints in more than one of the interior districts of Pennsylvania of candidates seeking judicial nominations by means altogether unworthy of an aspirant to the bench.

Of all the offices in the gift of the people the office of a Judge is especially one that should seek the man and not be sought by him—certainly not schemed and bargained for or bought. The law which denounces the employment of corrupt means to secure a nomination or election should not be needed in the case of a Judge, for one who would so seek a judicial nomination proclaims his unfitness for the trust.

It is important that the citizens of both parties should scrupulously defend the honor and integrity of the Pennsylvania judiciary by avoiding any and every candidate whose record or whose canvass is not beyond suspicion or reproach.—*Phila. Times.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

My opponent Mr. Barkley, has published an open letter which has no doubt fallen into the hands of many of you. During this campaign it has been my purpose to treat my opponent as a gentleman, and I have avoided all allusion to him which would in any way reflect upon his personal character. It is unbecoming any man to endeavor to elevate himself to public position by speaking disrespectfully of an opposing candidate.

As the candidate of the democratic party for the nomination, I have announced my name subject to its rules.

This is in accordance with the rules of the party and the practice of candidates for the same position in other counties.

I clip the following from the weekly *Sun & Banner* of July 26, 1888, showing the method of announcement of candidates for Judge in the neighboring county of Lycoming.

JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of HON. HUGH H. CUMMIN, of Williamsport, as a candidate for President Judge of this District, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. METZGER, of Williamsport, as a candidate for Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The above announcements appear in the same column with those for representative, jury commissioner and other "purely political offices. At the same time we are credibly informed that both Judge Cummins and candidate J. J. Metzgar are both making a *personal canvass* of Lycoming county to secure the democratic nomination.

Of course in this County it has not been done for twenty-six years last past because during that time Judge Elwell has had no opposition.

While Mr. Barkley has personally visited but few districts in the county yet it is well known that he has personally solicited, in the Town of Bloomsburg, the support of voters from every district, and for two months last past, has had his agents traveling and electioneering for him in all the townships of the county.

E. R. IKELER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

Senator Faulkner, who has just returned from his home in West Virginia, says Cleveland and Thurman will carry that state by an increased majority.

Members of the national democratic committee, are much pleased with the outlook. They say the committee is in excellent trim for hard fighting, and they express satisfaction that there has been no leak in the committee which speaks volumes for the harmony existing among its members.

A prominent Connecticut democrat said here to-day; "The Mills tariff bill does not hurt any of Connecticut's industries, it helps several of them. Connecticut is sure to vote for Cleveland, Thurman, and tariff reform.

The near return of "Jingo" Blaine seems to have a decided effect upon at least two Senators of his party—Riddleberger and Teller. Jingoism in its worst form was indulged in by both of them in speeches against the fisheries treaty. They fairly "wiped up the floor" of the Senate chamber with the mane of the British lion as they swung that animal around by the tail. This sort of demagogism is not likely to do the republican party any good with the thinking element of the country.

Senator Gibson inquired of Senator Sherman whether the Senate tariff bill was likely to be brought in next week or the week after. The reply was: "I don't know. No one can tell." Mr. Sherman was candid. His answer furnished the real status of the bill.

Senator Gorman returned from the meeting of the national committee just in time to give that eminent railroad attorney, George F. Edmunds, who also represents the state of Vermont in the United States Senate, a good dressing down. He reminded Mr. Edmunds of the fact that he had been the paid attorney of railroads upon whose interests he was to vote as a Senator.

Representative Lawler of Illinois says he thinks Cleveland will carry that State.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Senate for a select committee to investigate the commercial relations between this country and Canada, and for the Senate committee on interstate commerce to investigate the relations of the Canada Pacific railroad, to our transportation.

The Interior department before which the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad against Guilford Miller, a homestead settler, has been pending for two years, has made a decision against the railroad. There are two thousand similar cases before the General Land Office which have been held up, waiting for this decision.

Representative Richardson, chairman of the House committee on printing, was presented with an immense floral horseshoe and shield by the employes of the Government printing office in honor of his renomination.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson, who has been working very hard this summer, has taken a vacation.

Here are some facts in regard to pension legislation, taken from Representative McKinney's speech in the House last Thursday: "During the last three years of Republican administration, the total number of pension claims issued was 191,221. During three years of Democratic administration, the claims amounted to 359,454. The republican administration in three years disbursed for pensions $183,393,000. In three years the Democratic administration disbursed for same purpose $217,399,000. The President during his term has signed 1,264 private pension bills, as against 1,524 signed by all the Republican presidents from Lincoln to Arthur. These are facts taken from the official records which are open to all men.

The Democrats of the House Ways and Means committee have removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of that committee during the formation of the Mills bill. This was done in order to show up the position of the republican members of that committee on the tariff.

Beginning to-day the Senate meets at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

Representative Outhwarte does not think there is much chance to pass any Pacific Railroad legislation this session.

Chief Justice Fuller, who was here a week, has gone back to Chicago to straighten out his private affairs. He has leased a residence here, and will move into it this fall. He will be sworn in at the October term of the court.

NOTES AND NEWS.

John Boyle O'Reilly for Cleveland.

We believe that the tariff needs just such reform as Mr. Cleveland has indicated, that it will lower living expenses and help the masses, and we do not believe that protection, as Republicans claim, has enriched the labor.—*Boston Pilot.*

President Cleveland's Ancestors.

A Newburyport (Mass.) correspondent of the New York *Evening World* says that Rev. Stephen N. Cleveland, a brother of President Cleveland, visited the parish of Byfield on Saturday engaged in hunting up family records. Though there are none of the name now living in the place many of the ancestors of the Clevelands once resided there, and from the earliest settlement down to the middle of the present century the family gave to the world some distinguished men. Captain Ebenezer Cleveland was a brave officer of the Revolution; Dr. Parker Cleveland was a prominent physician; Professor Parker Cleveland, LL. D., was a professor at Bowdoin; Nhemiah Cleveland, LL. D., Preceptor at Dummer Academy, and John P. Cleveland, D. D., was President of Michigan University.

"Hurrah for Cleveland."

"Hurrah for Cleveland!" This ejaculation, coming from the lips of Colonel H. F. Fellows, President of the Springfield Wagon Company, the largest manufactory of the kind west of the Mississippi, was directed toward the surprised ears of the New York *Herald* correspondent at Springfield, Io., on Sunday morning. Colonel Fellows was one of the five Republicans of Greene county who dared to vote for Lincoln in 1860, and was a few years ago elected Mayor on the Repplblican ticket.

"Are you going to vote for Cleveland?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir, as between the two tickets I have no hesitancy. As a manufacturer I endorse the Cleveland idea of tariff reform, looking not to my own interests alone, but to those of my employes and the laboring men in General. If a reduction of the tariff would paralyze the industries of the country, as claimed, why don't the Republicans allow the Democrats to carry out free trade measures, and thus kill their party? The fact is the Republicans are afraid a reduction of the tariff would enhance the prosperity of the country and redound to the glory of the Democratic party. I say, Hurrah for Cleveland and Thurman!"

The Republicans appear to be running this campaign on the 1840 cry of "Tippecanoe," with the change, however, from "log cabin and hard cider" to "log cabin and temperance;" which, to judge from their Convention, might be better adapted if it was "Monopoly's mansions and free whisky." A little volume entitled "Life and Times of William Henry Harrison," by S. J. Burr, New York, 1840, came into my hands during the week, and on consulting it I found a few discrepancies between the attitude of the "Canoeists" of '40 and those of '88.

(1) Tippecanoe voted in February 1819, for the admission of Missouri without restrictions regarding slavery.

(2) In 1824, was elected to the Senate. he brought forward a bill to decrease the duty on salt, "it being a necessary of life."

(3) He established a distillery, but afterward gave it up, saying: 'In that way I shall sin no more"

In the first place, we find that Tippecanoe was not up with his successors on the slavery question. In the second place, he was ahead of them on "tariff reform." In the third place, he gave a more sincere evidence of his change of heart on the temperance question than they have, with empty platitudes on temperance and a platform of free whisky.

As to the Mugwumps.

Since the Chicago Convention the Mugwumps or the Independent Republicans who distrusted the civil service reform professions of their party, and who could not support Mr. Blaine, have left no room for doubt or missapprehension concerning the attitude in this Presidential campaign. In the current number of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. George William Curtis defines the position of that journal with great clearness and force. In an article in which he sketches the history of the Republican party on the question of protection he says that this is the first time the Republicans have made a high tariff their political shibboleth. He quotes the declaration of Garfield, "I am in favor of a protective tariff that leads ultimately to free trade," and the message of Arthur, in which the propriety of tariff reduction is urged. In further support of his position he mentions the fact that three Secretaries of the Treasury in Arthur's administration — Folger, Grehan and McCulloch—were all of them strict Republicans and outspoken friends of Tariff Reform.

In another article *Harper's Weekly* declares that the civil service reform proffesions of the Republican party are the merest humbugs. The nomination in 1884 of Blaine, in whom the spoils system is personified, showed how the Republican party proposed to realize its civil service reform promises. Blaine was the embodiment of the platform of 1884, and, as the New York *Tribune* claimed, he is also the embodiment of the platform of 1888. Ex-Senator Harrison was nominated without the least knowledge of his position on the subject. While it cannot be denied that President Cleveland has not always resisted the pressure of Democratic spoilsmen, *Harper's Weekly* asks: what would become of the cause of civil service reform if politicians of the Blaine stripe should obtain control of the Government? The deplorable fact that the Democrats are not true civil service reformers does not make such out of the Republicans. The article concludes with the declaration that the adoption of the Chicago platform as a rule of internal and foreign policy would be an immeasurable calamity.

The New York *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*, which are dealing heavy blows against the Chicago platform and the candidates, have been joined by the *Commercial advertiser*, which supported Blaine four years ago. The high tariff and free whisky platform was more than the *Advertiser* could digest. In New England the Boston *Herald* and Springfield *Republican* are outspoken in the support of Cleveland and his Tariff Reform policy. The *Republican* declares that no man who desires to move in good political society can attach himself to the Republicans this year, and that the men of proper courage and sagacity will gravitate more and more to the other side. To these influential New England newspapers must be added the Providence *Journal*, which supported Blaine in 1884, but cannot stand on the Republican free whisky platform, with its thin veneering of temperance and morality. In the West the Mugwumps have been reinforced by the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, the most widely circulated daily newspaper in that region.

These newspapers stand at the very head of journalism in the country, and in undertaking to disparage their influence the party organs only confess and betray their own weakness. There was a sneaking hope that the Mugwumps might return to their party allegiance if Blaine should not be nominated for President, but the elements that made up the Chicago Convention and its reactionary platform, to say nothing of the candidates, put such a movement wholly out of the question. Although Blaine was not nominated, his spirit pervaded the Convention and controlled its actions. The position of the Mugwump newspapers plainly indicates that the work of disintegration in the Republican party is steadily and surely going on. Of course it is impossible to estimate the political strength of a body of independent voters who have no need of leaders and are without organization, but are held together by common sentiments in regard to current political questions. The strength of the "vest-pocket" voters can not be ascertained until the ballots shall have been counted, when the regular parties may recognize the existence of a force when they have hardly known or appreciated. Men who know how they are going to vote, and what they are voting for, have little occasion to hire a club house or marching in torchlight processions. As the Mugwumps or Independent Republicans inclined in 1884 the victory was decided; and there are very strong indications that they will turn the political scale in 1888.

What the Official Records Show.

WHAT CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE FOR THE SOLDIER AND THE SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.

For years, prior to the accession of the Democratic party to National power, one of the stock arguments of the Republican press and speakers in every campaign, was, that should the Democratic party be entrusted with the administration of National affairs, the interest of Union soldiers in the matter of pensions would be seriously jeopardized. Well, the Democratic party has now been in power for more than three years, and what do the official records show has been done in the way of pensions for Union soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives? Let us see. Let us compare the new with the old, as shown by the official records of the Pension Bureau.

The annual reports of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, show that during those years 108,121 original, 79,268 increase, and 3,852 miscellaneous certificates were issued. Total claims admitted during the last three years of Republican rule, 191,221.

The annual reports of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal years 1886 and 1887, and the records of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year of 1888, (the annual report of the Commissioner for the last year not having yet been made,) show that through those three years 156,226 original, 181,173 increase, and 22,055 micellaneous certificates were issued. Total claims admitted during the first three years of Democratic rule, 359,452. *Excess of certificates issued by the Democrats*, 168,231,

NET INCREASE TO PENSION ROLLS.

The net increase to the rolls during the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, was 59,428. The net increase to the pension rolls during the fiscal years 1886, 1887 and 1888, was 104,875. *Excess of net increase under Democrats*, 45,447.

FUNDS DISBURSED.

During the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, $183,399,216 31 was disbursed on account of pension. During the fiscal year 1886, 1887 and 1888, $217,309,757 30 was disbursed on account of pensions. *Excess of Disbursements by Democrats*, $34,000,541 01.

NEW NAMES ADDED TO PENSION ROLLS.

During the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, 108,121 new names were added to the rolls. This includes, however, the names of 15,996 new names added to the rolls by General Black, from March 17, 1885, the day on which he assumed charge of the Pension Bureau to June 30, 1885. During the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and 1887, 156,226, the names of the 15,906, new pensioners added to the rolls by General Black, during the last three and a half months of the fiscal year 1885, it makes a total of 172,132 new names added to the pension rolls since General Black assumed charge of the Pension Bureau. Giving the Republican administration the benefit of 15,906 new names added to the rolls, during the last three and a half months of the fiscal year 1885, during which time the Pension Bureau was under Democratic control, we find the excess of new names added to the rolls by the Democratic administration during its first three years *exceeds those added to the rolls during the last three years of Republican administration* 48,105.

GENERAL PENSION ACTS.

Now let us see what the official records show has been done by President Cleveland in his official capacity for ex-Union soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, since his inaugeration on the 4th of March, 1885.

WIDOWS' INCREASE.

He approved the act of March 19, 1886, which has increased to $12 per month the pensions of 102,568 widows minors and dependent relatives of Union soldiers. The total annual increase in money granted to these 102.568 pensioners, by reason of his approval of said act, is $4,923,264.

INVALIDS INCREASE.

He approved the act of August 4, 1886, which has increased the pensions of 10,082 crippled and maimed Union soldiers of the late war from $24 to $30, from $30 to $36, and $30 and $37.50 to $45 per month. The average increase in these cases is estimated to be $9 per month or $108 per year, and the total annual increase in money granted to these 10,082 pensioners by reason of his approval of said act of August 4, 1886, is therefore $1,089,936.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

He approved the act of January 29, 1887, which has placed on the pension rolls 21,704 survivors and widows of the war with Mexico at $8 per month or $96 per year. The annual amount in money which these 21,704 Mexican pensioners will receive by reason of his approval of said act is $2,083,584.

WIDOWS' ARREARS.

He approved the Act of January 7, 1888, granting arrears of pensions to widows from the date of of their husbands' death in all cases filed subsequent to June 30, 1880. All those filed prior to July 1, 1880 were entitled from date of death of husband under the arrears laws of 1879, provided, of course, they established their right to such pension. The approval of this Act of January 7, 1888, will immediately affect some 10,000 widows of the late war whose claims have already been allowed from the date of the filing of the same. The average amount in money which these 10,000 will receive by reason of his approval of this Act will amount, it is estimated, to an average of $108 in each case, making a total of $1,080,000, and the allowances of widows, cases which have been filed since June 30, 1880, during the present fiscal year will probably increase the amount paid to such pensioners during the present year to over $1,500,000.

So it will be seen that since the inauguration of President Cleveland, he has approved General Pension Acts which directly and pecuniarly benefit some 144,364 ex-Union and Mexican war soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, and that the money value of this benefit will be over $9,000,000 per annum.

PRIVATE PENSION ACTS.

Since the inauguration of President Cleveland, he has approved, or allowed to become laws by limitation, over 1,200 private acts granting pensions, while but 1,524 private pension acts were approved, or allowed to become laws by limitation, during the entire twenty-four years that the Republican party was in power. There is little doubt that before the present Congress adjourns, he will have approved, or allow to become a law by limitation, nearly or quite as many private pension acts as all of the Republican Presidents from Lincoln to Arthur.

The above figures taken from the official records, show, beyond cavil or question, that no such liberality to ex-soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, in the matter of pensions, was ever shown by any administration in the history of the Republic, and that no former administration has ever extended the munificence of the government to so many of the beneficiaries of the pension laws as has the administration of President Cleveland.

Sheridan Dead.

HE EXPIRED SUDDENLY AT 10:20 SUNDAY NIGHT.

General Phillip H. Sheridan, commander of the United States Army, died very suddenly at 10:20 Sunday night of his old heart trouble. It was only on Saturday that his condition was reported to be good, and that he was slowly improving.

Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at about 9:30 there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather had been warmer than usual and the General was, at times, a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful. His voice was strong; he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and his family were in good spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9:30 Colonel Sheridan said "good night" to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been through the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition. At 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Doctors O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similiar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 he breathed his last, Mrs. Sheridan, the sisters Madam and Justian, and the faithful body servant Klein, were also at his bedside throughout his dying hours.

A Republican Manufacturer Denounces Monopoly.

One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania is that of A. B. Farquhar, of York Pa., who makes agricultural implements, He was a warm personal friend of Garfield, and only last week he pronounced for Cleveland. In an interview recently he said: "I have not left the republican party; it has left me. I became a republican because I believed that every man, woman or child in America, white or black, had an equal right to liberty and the untrammeled pursuit of happiness. I voted for all of our republican presidents. The republican party has deserted the principles of its noble founders and now stands for the policy of shackling trade and taxing labor to give bounties to favored classes. It has become the party of centralization and monopoly, imagining that the government was instituted for its benefit, while I, in common with its former great lights, Lincoln, Chase and McCulloch, believe in the economic principles of Jefferson. To old time republican owes apology for advocating tariff reform.

FREE RAW MATERIAL A BENEFIT.

"After the war I remained with the party called republican so long as I believed the national credit (more important than systems of taxation) was safer in its hands. But President Cleveland's administration has proved there is no difference between the parties in this respect, and his tariff reform policy is certainly in the direction of national progress. The effect of high tariff rates is to encourage monopolies and trusts, and the farmer is beginning to understand this very well. Manufacturers seek to terrify farmers with a picture of the competition they will have when their factories are closed and their hands have to go on the farm. What nonsense! The Mills bill by reducing the cost of raw material, will open a dozen factories where it will close one. It is, besides, demonstrably impossible to break up any considerable portion of the manufacturing industry even under absolute free trade (I am very sure that I would not have to stop, but would rather do so than have the community taxed to support me), while it is certain that with a lower tariff the farmers' supplies might be more cheaply obtained.

THE FARMER DERIVES NO BENEFIT.

"In short, no benefit is derived by the farmer from the protective system; it is, however, very certain that the increased price he has to pay for supplies impoverishes him and makes the monopolist a millionaire. If wool was placed on the free list it would simply be what the wool growing states desire. The older states are growing less and less dependent on wool, but farmers everywhere suffer more from increased cost of clothing than they would gain by tariff on wool, and a reduction of tariff, therefore, would prove a benefit to the farming community.

"Although the prices of agricultural implements are enhanced by the tariff, the implement makers suffer by the present war tariff system in several ways. He is at a disadvantage in the export of his wares. He is at increased expense for his raw material. His sales are diminished, and the high tariff, bearing particularly hard upon his customers, the farming community, he suffers with them. Were the president's policy carried out, he would, while able to sell his implements at lower prices, make more of them and make better profits upon his business.

THE FALLACY OF PROTECTION.

"Protection is the father of millionaires and paupers, and the question simply is, shall we continue thus to tax labor and trade to fill the already overflowing treasury vaults and the pockets of the millionaire, with a certain following of hard times and disastrous commercial release? It should seem that everyone must know by this time how tariffs are made—lobbied through congress by those who expect to reap the benefit. Protection is asked for infant industries, but the larger they grow the more is demanded. It is eternally dinned into the ears of the workingman that all this is done in his interest. Who is to teach him the truth that protection is always a tax upon labor, not upon capital? The duty must fall, indirectly or directly, on the congressmen.

"As to President Cleveland, his standard of duty lifts him above partisanship. I like his administration well enough to continue it. He has a place in the hearts of the people such as never could have been acquired by any amount of scheming."

A Matter of Record.

William Krickbaum came to this town in 1866, having been appointed commissioner's clerk, at a salary of $600 per year. The next year it was raised to $650 and subsequently to $800 and $900, or until with extras it aggregated over $1,000 per year. In 1878 he resigned the clerkship to accept the office of prothonotary—in which he served six years—having as is commonly reported, accumulated over $30,000 besides his living for eighteen years. After he was defeated in 1884 for a third term as prothonotary, he attempted to defeat the regular nominee by a deal with the republicans of the county. Not satisfied with the wealth he accumulated from the taxpayers, he is urging his nomination for representative with no other excuse than that his opponent is a lawyer. If after an official capacity of nearly twenty years he should be granted a lease of office, it will be simply to add to his wealth with very little hope of reward to the democrats of Columbia county. His ungratefulness was shown in 1884—nor is this the only evidence, we find republicans everywhere to-day who are influencing their democratic neighbors in order to secure the nomination of Krickbaum. Is this part of the bargain of 1884, or can it be possible that we are ready to have republicans assert "We can not elect a republican representative but we can help to nominate one that will remember us when he gets to Harrisburg." We would caution democratic voters not to be mislead by the republicans. Don't be a cat's paw for them. At the next session of the legislature the Senatorial apportionment bill will be considered, and we should have a member there who is not under any obligations to the republicans but who will work to secure a district that will be to the interest of the democrats of this county.

Don't Want Any Ships.

A champion of the war tariff defends the Republican policy which has banished the American flag from the high seas. Because England can build and sail ships cheaper than our laws permit us to do "we are a great deal better off for being out of that business than we would be if in it," says a Protectionist organ.

The idea that a great commercial nation with 1500 miles of seacoast and tide-water is better off without shipping fits in queerly with the Protection logic. If the United States should go without ships because foreigners can build them cheaper, why should our people be taxed to sustain other industries here that can be conducted more cheaply abroad? The argument for Protection is that it tends to make this country independent of foreign nations. And the amount of protection that is required for this purpose—which is by no means an average of 40 per cent.—can be defended very successfully with this argument. But here is a party arrogating to itself the exclusive love and care of American interests, that has banished the American flag from the ocean and driven American commerce into British and German bottoms, and which defends the policy because these nations can carry it cheaper than we can.

What sort of "protection" is this for American shippers, to leave them at the mercy of foreign carriers?

The American sailors and skippers do not admit themselves fairly beaten on the seas. Give them the same opportunity that their triumphant rivals have of buying ships where they please, or of building them without any artificial enhancement of their cost, and they will soon demonstrate their ability to "beat the world." But the cold fact stands that the Republicans have killed our foreign shipping, and glory in the shame of it because foreigners can do our carrying cheaper.—*World.*

Chairman Kisner Happy.

A LARGE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY EXPECTED IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

WILKESBARRE, August 5.—Chairman Kisner wore a big smile when he boarded the train for Philadelphia Saturday night. He had spent the day with the Democratic leapers here and was highly gratified with the reports they made to him. Four years ago the Democratic party in Luzerne was torn and shattered by Blaine's candidacy and it was not until two years after that it regained its equilibrium. Now everything is serene and a Democratic majority of 1,800 on the national ticket is predicted.

The Republican leaders of this section have wisely concluded, for the good of their own party, to drop the cry of "Protection to American Workingmen." The rank and file of the Republican party in Luzerne—composed mostly of Welsh miners and laborers—say the cry of protection is a farce, in that it does not protect the American workingmen. Chairman Kisner was told by a member of the Democratic county committee that in his district, composed almost entirely of Welsh voters, a Democratic victory was looked for in November. The Welsh citizens of that district have soured on the Republican cry for protection. He can hire all the cheap labor he pleases and the result is that there is a surplus of labor.

This prevents the working of full time, and the Welsh miner is the sufferer; hence the dissatisfaction. Hardly a day passes but a carload of Poles, Huns and Italians are dumped into Luzerne county to compete with native labor. These facts, now made public officially by the Knights of Labor, will have considerable influence on the fall election, and large accessions to the Democratic ranks are expected from the coal counties.

A Labor Leader for Grover.

CONNELSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7.—J. A. Rankin, master workman of district No. 11, Knights of Labor, comprising the Connelsville and Latrobe coke regions, outlined to a Pittsburg *Post* correspondent yesterday why he is a supporter of Cleveland. He said: "I was a republican until the Hayes campain in 1876. I then became a greenbacker and since then have really had no politics, but I most assuredly intend to support Cleveland. Prior to 1872 I was a radical protectionist, believing fully that the panics of 1817, 1837 and 1857 were caused directly by a reduction of a tariff on imported goods. I have learned differently, however, and I am now radically in favor of a reduction of all duties. The principle of protection is wrong. It is neither right nor just that one section or all of a country should be taxed in order to foster the interests of another section. We need protection no longer. When our government was young interests were weak and needed protection. But under the existing prosperous condition of trade the taxes of the war period or previous have no application. The workingmen are beginning to waken up to the fact, or rather the question, "Does protection protect?" They are beginning to observe that high tariff duties have protected the capitalist, but labor, the workingman's only commodity, has been freer. "If the Democratic party has the courage of its convictions, and would indicate to the workingmen their position, they could carry Pennsylvania like a whirlwind this fall."

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of Fifth street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five acres one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES, Trustee.

Aug. 10 4w.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of George W. Bell of Sugarloaf township.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MILES W. MOSS, Admr. Central, Pa.

Or to JOHN G. FREEZE, Attorney. aug 10-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Hoffman.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of C. E. Geyer Esq., at Catawissa, Tuesday September 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

Aug. 3 '88

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Rozelle of Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kansas.

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1888 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jonas Doty late of the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Penna. decd. was presented, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 28th, 1887, intestate, and that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition the following described real estate.

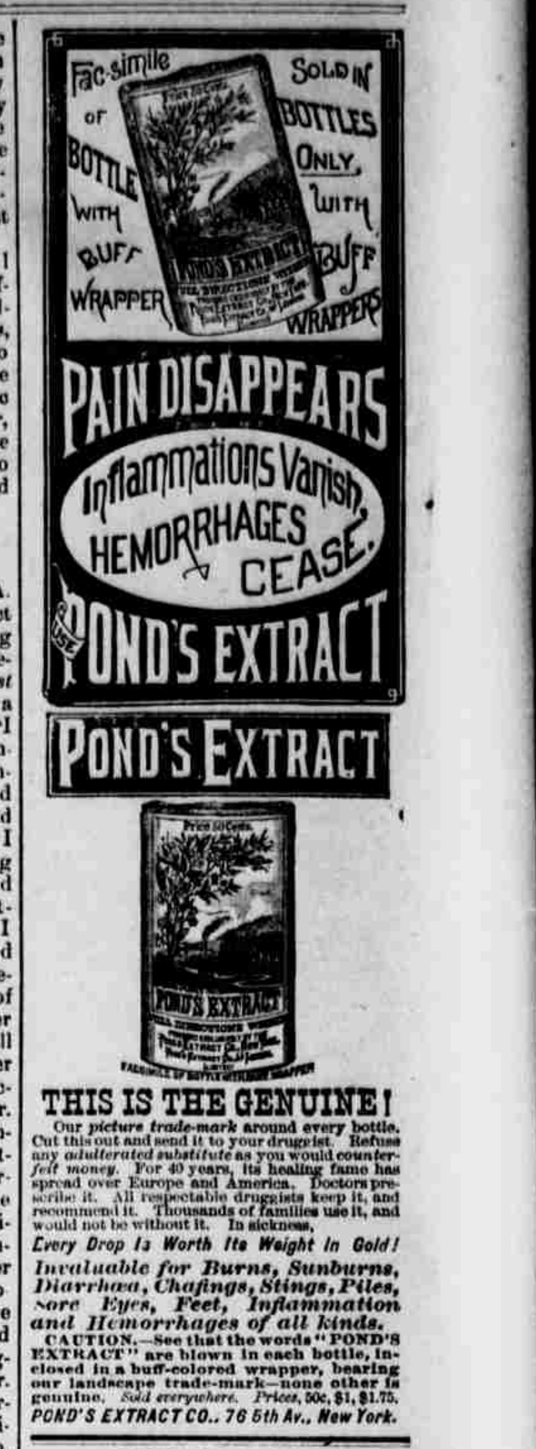
All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent held an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor and his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digging for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the said tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take notice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held upon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the laws of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 13, 1888.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN



THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our picture trade-mark around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any adulterated substitute as you would counterfeit money. For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.*

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

CANDIDATES.

Candidates named under this heading are subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
E. R. IKELER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF,
ALEX. KANOUSE
of Jackson.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN WATTERS
of Scott township.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEO. W. DERR
of Greenwood.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN B. CASEY
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ.
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES T. FOX,
of Beaver township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GEN. C. M. BLAKER.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
M. E. COX,
of Bloomsburg.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	60	70
Oats " "	38	50
Flour " bbl	4.50 to 560	
Butter	16	18
Eggs	18	20
Potatoes	50	75
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	10	12
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	1 00	1 50
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

New York, August 6, 1888.

Owing to the incessant warm weather, the height of the summer season now being at hand, the week opens comparatively quiet, and but little business doing about the produce market. Choice lots of fruit however, such as peaches, grapes, pears, etc. are in very fair request and going out readily at good prices, the demand being equal to the supply. Apples are generally poor and sell slowly at irregular prices, Nyock and Orange Pippin $2 to $3 a bbl., Astrachan $2 to 2 50. Blackberries are not plenty and mostly soft. Selling to-day 5 to 7c. a qrt. Currants scarce and worth 10 to 12c a qrt., 7 to 11c a lb., latter for large cherry. Huckelberries 8 to 10c a qrt. 75c to $1 a box. Muskmelons in liberal supply but worth to-day from 1 50 to $3 a bbl., as to kind and quality. Grapes, southern, Del. and Niagara, 12 to 18c a lb., Concord 5 to 8c. Peaches plenty and prices show but little change over previous quotations, and Troths worth 75c to $1 a qrt., Mt. Rose $1 to 1 25; Jersey 40 to 75c a basket. The market well supplied with pears; selling Bartlett, near by, $1 to 1 50 a crt., Sugar Top $2 to 2 50; Bell $3 to 3 50 a bbl., Gc. LaConte $3 50 to 4 50. Plums 1 50 to $2 a crt., 6 to 7c a qrt. Watermelons in large supply and prices lower, $12 to $20 a 100, as to quality. Butter, fancy creamery, 20 to 21c; select dairy tubs and pails 17 to 19c. Eggs continue firm in price, State and Pa. fresh, 19 to 20c, fancy white leghorn strictly fresh, 22 to 25c. Live spring chickens 12 to 16 cts. a lb. as to size fowls 13 to 15c. Choice dressed veals 8c. Potatoes, rose 1 50 to $2 a bbl. Sweet potatoes, red or yellow, $3 to 4 50 a bbl. Cabbage $4 to $5 a 100. Egg plant $2 to 2 50 a bbl. Onions, red, $2 to $3 a bbl., yellow or white, $3 to $4. Tomatoes 40 to 50c a barket, crts. $1 to 1 50. Beans medium, 2 25. Marrow 2 45. White and red kidney 1 95 to 2 40. Hay, prime, 85 to 95c. Rye straw 65 to 80c.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞GET THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

aug 10-r-4t.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD
Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	SOUTH. Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40
Main Street	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51
Irondale	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54
Paper Mill	1 53	7 39	9 25	7 04
Lightstreet	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08
Orangeville	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20
Forks	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34
Tubbs	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38
Stillwater	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44
Benton	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52
"	A12 10		L11 00	
Edsons	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56
Coles Creek	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00
Sugarloaf	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05
Laubachs	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09
Central	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:31 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

To The Public.

We are manufacturing and have in bond a pure article of Rye Whiskey one year old. We use nothing but clean rye and double on a copper linen, and it is as pure as the rye that grows in the field, and if any person will find any drugs or adulterations in it as it leaves our distillery or salesroom, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars.
ROHR MCHENRY & Co.
Benton, June 1888, 6w.

Call for Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Democratic voters will meet at the several places for the holding of the General Election in their respective Districts on Saturday August 11, 1888 between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to be sent to the County Convention and vote instructions for the persons there to be nominated, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of the county. The Delegates elected will meet in County Convention at the Opera House Bloomsburg, Pa. on Tuesday Aug. 14th, 1888 at eleven o'clock a. m. and place in nomination, one person for President Judge of this Judicial District, one person for Member of the U. S. House of Representatives for this Congressional District, two persons for Members of House of Representatives of the State, one person for District Attorney, one person for Sheriff, one person for Jury Commissioners. And to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

ROB'T R. LITTLE,
Chairman.
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Sec'y.

Apportionment of Delegates.

The following apportionment of Delegates has been made by the Standing Committee, in accordance with the Revised Rules, viz:—Rule 2nd. The representation of Districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each, as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed eighty-five, and no district shall be allowed less than two, nor more than four delegates.

Rule 3d. Delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty votes for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fraction of a vote:

Districts.	Vote for Gov'r.	Delegates.
Beaver,	168	3
Benton,	218	4
Berwick, E.,	44	2
Berwick, W.,	99	2
Bloom, E.,	242	4
Bloom, W.,	170	3
Briarcreek,	129	2
Catawissa,	272	4
Centralia,	297	4
Centre,	146	2
Conyngham, N.,	140	2
Conyngham, S.,	66	2
Fishingcreek,	257	4
Franklin,	67	2
Greenwood,	180	3
Hemlock,	117	2
Jackson,	122	2
Locust,	222	4
Madison,	144	2
Main,	119	2
Mifflin,	197	3
Montour,	72	2
Mt. Pleasant,	80	2
Orange,	115	2
Pine,	93	2
Roaringcreek,	73	2
Scott, W.,	71	2
Scott, E.,	98	2
Sugarloaf,	166	3
Total,	4184	75

Deaf and Dumb.

An item is on the rounds to the effect that a man and wife in a town in the lower part of the State have not spoken for over ten years. That is nothing. A couple in Northumberland have not conversed with one another for over thirteen years and each appears to be as determined as ever.
Milton Argus.

No medicine in the world is in better repute or more widely known than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a safe and certain remedy for all manner of blood disorders, leading physicians and druggists everywhere recommend it in preference to any other.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Miss Maize of Philadelphia is visiting at J. H. Maize Esq's.

Mrs. J. K. Bittenbender is visiting friends at Bellefonte, Pa.

Mr. I. S. Kuhn brought from Buffalo a car load of cattle on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer of Philadelphia are the guests of Miss Sade Sloan.

Glen Tubbs has gone to Boyerstown to reside.

W. L. Fornwald started Monday morning on a trip to Montreal and Toronto.

Col. B. K. Jamison of Philadelphia stopped at the Exchange on Monday.

Miss May Kuhn returned from her summer trip Wednesday.

Miss Mann of Sunbury, is the guest of Miss Annie Miller.

W. E. Geddis has moved with his family to Williamsport.

Rev. J. E. McAvoy of Newark was the guest of Father McCann a few days this week.

Miss Eva Schoch of Selinsgrove and Miss Orlean Arnold of Columbus, Mississippi, are the guests of Miss Mame Schoch.

Phillip Collins, one of the firm of Collins Brothers, the contractors who built the N. & W. B. railroad was in town a few hours on Wednesday.

Messrs Stapler, Ratti and Otz, of the Silk Mill firm spent a couple of days in town this week. They are well pleased with the manner in which the work is going on.

Joe Wells who has been employed for some time past in a jewelry establishment at Oneonta, N. Y. has returned to his home here, where he will remain.

Miss Amy Ash after a long vacation has returned to the Normal School. She is an intelligent young lady and treats the poor with many respects.

Prof. D. J. Waller sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Hand. They will be absent about six weeks.

Mr. Foster Housel and family have removed from Milton to this place and Mr. Housel has opened a shoe store in E. B. Brower's new building on upper Main street.

Counterfeit bills are flooding the country.

Despite the hot weather last Sunday, the churches were well attended.

Mrs. Stroup has had her residence on upper Main street repainted.

I. W. McKelvy is making some repairs to the roof of his store building.

The thermometer during the past week has registered as high as 104°.

J. L. Dillon has built a two story office at his green houses.

The State Camp of Pennsylvania P. O. S. of A. will meet at Scranton August 14th to 18th.

Mr. Joseph Sharpless has had the fence in front of his residence on Main street repainted.

"Green Goods" men have been successful in their workings throughout the state lately.

The young ladies in charge of the Mission Sunday School gave their scholars a picnic at Oak Grove, Wednesday.

A number of families from this town expect to camp near Central next week. They will be absent about two weeks.

Two pieces of sheet music for five cents at W. H. Brooke & Co's. 1300 pieces, vocal and instrumental, to select from.*

The employees of Lockard's car shops talk of having a picnic excursion on the B. & S. soon.

"Saturday" was in durance vile last Saturday night. The cause was too much hilarity superinduced by over-indulgence in intoxicants.

Bartley Albertson's steam thresher has been at work in this vicinity for the past two weeks. O. A. Beishline is the engineer.

W. H. Gilmore's new band made its first appearance on the street last Saturday, and played very well. They went on the excursion to Central.

Mrs. Monohan, of Centralia, was struck by a lightning bolt and instantly killed during a severe thunder storm at that place Sunday night.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania railroad will have a special schedule for the transportation of large bodies during the campaign.

Workmen have already commenced excavating the earth preparatory to building the new Presbyterian church at corner of Market and Fourth streets.

The Catawissa *News Items* says: The Orangeville Shoe Factory has invited our kindred industry to join them in a picnic next Saturday. It is not positive whether the invitation can be accepted.

A Williamsport confectioner found a tarantula in a bunch of bananas last week. The bite of this spider is instant death and people handling bananas should make a close inspection of them upon their arrival.

An improved kind of freight cars have been adopted by the D. L. & W. Railroad, by which a brakeman can couple up without going between the cars. It is a life-saving and humane invention for a railroad to make.

Mr. and Mrs. Keyser gave a delightful party at the Sanitarium last week Thursday night, the occasion being the eighth anniversary of their wedding. Progressive euchre and dancing were indulged in up to a late hour. Metherell's orchestra furnished the music.

The highest value placed upon any single coin is that of a silver dollar bearing date of 1804 which is valued at $600. A half cent bearing date of 1796 is valued at $10—this is the greatest gain of any coin. A copper cent bearing date of 1792 is valued at $15.00.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

The contractors have finished the work of moving the two houses from the Presbyterian lot at Fourth and Market to Sixth and Jefferson streets.

The ladies of the Lutheran Church of Fowlersville will hold an Ice Cream festival on Saturday afternoon and evening the 11th inst. for the benefit of the church.

Mr. G. W. Bertsch expects to occupy his new house near corner of Fourth and Catharine streets about September 1st. Mr. C. C. Trench will take the house which Mr. Bertsch vacates.

The appointment of Judge Hinckley has given general satisfaction. It was expected and the public would have been surprised if any one else had been selected, though Mr. Waller's appointment would have been entirely satisfactory.

Teachers' examinations—Centre at Hidlay school house Aug. 11, Main and Beaver at Mainville Aug. 13, Pine at Iola Aug. 14, Franklin at Lawrence school house Aug. 17, Locust and Roaringcreek at Numidia Aug. 18, Jerseytown Aug. 21, Canby Aug. 23, Mifflinville Aug. 24.

There will be a basket picnic at Hess' Grove, near Central, on Saturday. The train will leave Bloomsburg at 8 o'clock a. m. Fare from Bloomsburg, 40 cents, Lightstreet 30 cents, Orangeville and all points above 25 cents. Tickets can be procured of I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Frank Aurandt will chance off his "Victor" bicycle in the early part of September. Chances will be sold from this time on, at the rate of one dollar per chance. The machine is a first-class one in every respect and has been used but little. Secure your tickets for the drawing at once.

A law went into effect on Wednesday, July 4th, which makes it a crime for any person in this State to keep on hand or offer for sale at any news stand or other place of sale any obscene, vulgar or indecent papers, books or periodicals. The penalty is two months imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine.

The excursion of the School Furnishing Company's employees last Saturday on the B. & S. to Central was attended by nearly 900 people. It was a very pleasant affair, and nothing happened to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. On the way home the train passed through a heavy thunder shower and many were wet, but they seemed to like it.

Miss Mame Schoch gave a very pleasant party at her home at the head of Market street Tuesday evening. Dancing was participated in by the guests until a late hour, Metherell's orchestra furnishing the music. Those present from a distance were Miss Schoch, and Miss Arnold, Selinsgrove: Miss Mann, Sunbury; Miss Maize and Miss MacBride, Philadelphia; and Mr. Simpson, Selinsgrove.

The figures show that there are now in this State 2,744 scholars in attendance at the different Soldiers' Orphans' schools. The time has expired for admitting new pupils into these places of education and the limit will be reached in 1890 when the schools will be closed. Since the schools were started in 1864, nearly 15,000 children have been educated by them and the cost reaches almost $9,000,000.

The picnic to Central by members of the Presbyterian Church of Orangeville, which was held last week was the largest of the season. It was estimated that about 1300 were there. The trains left Orangeville early in the morning and expected to take on passengers at all the stations, but when they reached Benton it was so loaded down that they could not stop and they were obliged to run right ahead to Central and then return for those at Benton. It was noon before the train carried them all to the grove.

Contracts were awarded by the commissioners last Monday for the building of two county bridges, one at Orangeville over the race near the depot, and one near Rittenhouse mill. The Wrought Iron Bridge Co. of Canton, Ohio, was awarded the contract for the superstructure of the bridges, the bids being as follows: Pittsburg Bridge Co., $1,790; Massilon, Ohio $1800; Groton, N. Y., 1830; Champion Co., Ohio, $1825; Berlin of Ct., $1775; Dean & Westbrook, $1835; King Co., Cleveland, $1840; Wrought Iron Bridge Co, Canton, Ohio, $1745. The substructure of the former bridge was awarded to Amos Farver and the latter to Jonathan Bachman.

Before another week passes the delegate election and the county convention will have passed, and the political world will have resumed its normal condition of quietude for the present. During the progress of the campaign we have endeavored to treat with courtesy all candidates who had any right to expect it from us. With one exception we have not interfered in behalf of any particular aspirant for any office. In the one case in which we have endeavored to mould the public opinion we have been actuated by a sense of duty to the party, and have adhered closely to the public record of that candidate. Having done this we have done our part, and we have nothing to do with the result. That responsibility is on the Democratic party.

Soldiers' reunions will be more numerous this year in Pennsylvania than during any that have passed. The reunions will be held much on the plans of those held in the western states, and will include all ex-soldiers, who choose to attend, residing in a certain specified territory. The days in which these meetings of veterans will be held will be designated as Grand Army days, will take place as follows: Eastern Pennsylvania, at Norristown, Saturday, September 29; Bradford county, at Athens, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 22, 23 and 24; Snyder, Juniata and adjoining counties, at Lewistown, August 22, 23 and 24; Central Pennsylvania, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Thursday, September 6; Northwestern Pennsylvania, at Bradford, McKean county, August 22; Allegheny and adjoining counties, at Pittsburg, Wednesday, September 26.

The State Normal School of this district at Bloomsburg will examine candidates for the Senior class, August 14, 1888. The Fall term will begin August 28, Tuesday.

Attention is especially invited to the reduction in rates. Tuition in the Normal course is almost free and the expense of boarding is very small.

A specialist in the Natural Sciences, Prof. H. E. Chapin, will succeed Prof. Ferree. All our Seniors and Juniors were approved by the State Examiners, although they were the largest number ever presented by us, aggregating over one hundred.

Full professional standing is conferred by the diploma. Many students are prepared for college. For catalogue address,
REV. D. J. WALLER JR.,
Principal.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is cleanly, agreeable beneficial and safe. It is the most elegant and the most economical of toilet preparations. By its use ladies can produce an abundant growth of hair, causing it to become natural in color, lustre, and texture.

J. W. Moyer has received lithographs of the candidates of the democratic and republican parties, which he will sell at reasonable prices.

At the last county convention a committee consisting of Col. J. G. Freeze, J. P. Hannon and Mahlin Hamlin were appointed to consider a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that immediately upon the counting of the vote in each township one copy of the returns shall be signed and enclosed and by registered letter sent to the Democratic County Committee. This committee was instructed to report at the county convention and the matter will be acted upon at that time.

List of letters remaining in the P. O. at Benton, Pa., for month ending July 31, '88.

Mr. R. H. McHenry, Mrs. F. F. Laraway, B. T. Hale, Miss Addie Hess, W. B. Cole, Mr. F. L. Davis.

CARDS.

Mrs. E. C. Eshleman, Ellis Kline, Mr. Pierce Taylor.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
ELLA E. APPLEMAN P. M.

A very bold case of jail-breaking occurred at Lewisburg Saturday. Two burglars, Moyer and Kelly, who were awaiting trial on several charges, escaped in broad daylight by sawing off an iron bar in one of the windows. They made their way to an alley back of the jail and were seen by several persons running as fast as they could toward the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. No effort was made to stop them and they probably succeeded in catching a freight train.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 7, 1888.

Mr. John W. Erkwine, Mrs. Mary Owens, Miss Ella Ortman, Miss Carrie Turrel, Sallie A. G. Welliver.

CARDS.

Miss Sallie Welliver.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Messrs. W. H. Brooke and W. D. Beckley are now thoroughly started in the stationery business at the G. A. Clark stand. An inventory was taken last week and possession given August 1st. The new firm have thoroughly renovated the place, and will have all the latest novelties and publications to be had. Strict attention will be given to wall paper and window curtains in all styles. The firm name will be W. H. Brooke & Co. See advertisement in another column.

Corner loafing has grown to be one of the greatest nuisances of this town. It is bad enough every night, but Sunday nights are especially selected by certain parties of boys and young men to render themselves obnoxious. The corner at the First National Bank, the corners of Third and Market streets, and in front of the Methodist church are the chief places where crowds congregate every Sunday night. They make the pavement filthy with tobacco juice, and the fact that ladies are passing by, does not deter them from the use of profane and obsene language. This thing has become so unpleasant that a number of residents of Market street have clubbed together to suppress it by the enforcement of the law. Under a town ordinance such corner loafing is punishable by a fine of two dollars and costs, for each offense.

As promptly as the heavenly luminary itself, the *New Moon* for August appears on our table, filled as usual with choice stories, spicy comment on political and other topics, wise and witty sayings from leading writers, and departments for the young people and the housekeeper. It is handsomely printed on good paper, and is a delight to the eye of the newspaper man. It begins to take pride in its age, for it will soon enter on its eighth year; and the fact that it is furnished for the low price of one dollar a year is an indication that there is ample capital behind it to push it to the front of American magazines. Its growth is a steady and normal one, and it fills a place in American journalism that no other publication attempts to enter. It is indeed a people's magazine, for the low price places it within the reach of every one, while at the same time its high moral tone commends it to the most fastidious. By mentioning this paper and sending ten cents to The New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass., you can receive two specimen copies.

Swindling the Farmers.

THE DAMAGED BANK-NOTE GAME VERY SUCCESSFULLY PLAYED.

The latest of all the swindles that has been worked so successfully on the farmers in the eastern part of Pennsylvania for the past two or three years is the "damaged bank-note game." Jacob Snyder, of Bucks county, is a conspicuous instance of the gullibility of a large class of citizens. Two strange men called at his farm and told him in confidence that there was in the sub-treasury at Philadelphia $1,200 in damaged bank notes that he could buy for $500. Snyder lacked $300 of that amount at hand but borrowed the necessary balance of a neighbor.

The generous strangers told the farmer his money must be wrapped up in half a dozen packages, and that they would go to Philadelphia, get the $1,200, and return with it and receive his $500 in exchange for it. The money was done up as suggested, the two swindlers doing the work in the farmer's kitchen, and no one but they and the farmer being present. When the packages were completed and lay on the table, one of the men, who was looking out of the window, suddenly exclaimed, "Great heavens, Mr. Snyder, I believe your barn is on fire!" The farmer and one of the swindlers rushed out, and the other man followed more at his leisure. The alarm proved to be a false one, and the two returned to the kitchen. The packages were still on the table. The two men soon took their leave, and the next day the farmer went to the place where he was to meet them, with $1,200 in damaged money, but they failed to keep their appointment. On returning home Snyder opened one of the packages, and found nothing in it but brown paper. The other packages were the same.

Henry Swartley lost $400 by the same swindle, and a Cumberland county farmer is reported to have contributed $1,000 to the same operators.

Prohibition County Convention.

The officers and members of the Prohibition County Committee are requested to meet in Winona Hall, over the Post Office, at Bloomsburg on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1888, at two o'clock p. m. Important business will be presented for consideration, and hence, a full attendance of all who are in favor of protecting our homes and families against the encroachments of the liquor traffic are cordially invited to attend. The ladies are especially invited to meet and cooperate with us.
J. B. PATTON,
Chairman Co. Com.
Millville, July 25, 1888.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

A Card.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I hear that some of my opponents are circulating in certain sections of the county, a base falsehood accusing me of voting for Garfield in 1880. My friends in the upper end of the county where I am well known, do not entertain such a foolish idea and malicious falsehood. To those who do not know me I wish to address this and state emphatically that I never voted for Garfield *nor any other republican* for any State, or National or County office in my life. Respectfully,
ALEX. KANOUSE.

Don't Miss It.

Three weeks ago at Athletic Park the home nine and the Anthracites of Wilkesbarre crossed bats and the game resulting was the most interesting one ever played at the park, or, in fact in this town. The spectators fairly went wild over it. Eight innings were Bloom shut out and the Anthracites had only succeeded in making one run, when in the ninth inning Eyer, of the home club, made the run that tied the score. The tenth and part of the eleventh innings were played without either side making a run, when the game was called.

These two well-matched clubs will play again next Saturday, and the game will without doubt, be a fine one. Let there be a large turnout.

Union Veteran Legion.

Col. Torrence McCloskey and a number of comrades from Hazleton Encampment No. 27 U. V. L., drove to Bloomsburg with a four horse team, arriving at about 7 p. m. Saturday. After supper they repaired to Odd Fellows Hall where they mustered in Encampment No 32. The charter members of the new encampment are as follows: J. Boyd Robison, Colonel Commander; John J. Lawall, Lieutenant Colonel; L. Cohen, Major; J. H. Maize, Adjutant; and C. S. Furman, B. F. Sharpless, R. C. Buckalew, Wm. E. Coffman, C. S. Fornwald, C. H. Campbell, Jacob Kellar, Al. Herbine, Geo. W. Mears, S. L. Potter, Fred M. Gilmore, George W. Rhoads, and W. H. Swentzell. We have not been furnished with a full list of officers. The muster passed off successfully, and the old veterans had a pleasant time, enjoying themselves very much, especially after the ceremonies, when all parties went to the St. Elmo where No. 32 entertained their visitors with spring chickens and other army rations.

The Union Veteran Legion is composed of Union soldiers who volunteered before July 1, 1863, for three years and served at least two years unless discharged for wounds, or who volunteered for two years before July 22 1861, and served their full time unless discharged for wounds. The object is to bring into closer relations and fraternal comradeship those who went into the war from patriotism, uninfluenced by drafts or bounties, and who faithfully performed their part in suppressing the rebellion. The indications are that the encampment at Bloomsburg will be a very successful one, as the members are among our best citizens, and while the number eligible is not large compared to the many who performed their work in the preservation of the Union, yet it is most likely that every worthy soldier who is eligible will soon be enrolled in the ranks of the organization.

Their meetings will be held at Odd Fellow's Hall on the third Wednesday of each month.

Bar Meeting.

At the bar-meeting on Thursday, Aug 2, James Scarlet Esq., for the committee appointed to take action in recognition of Judge Elwell's retirement from the bench, read the following correspondence:

DANVILLE, PA., July 25th, 1888.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL

DEAR SIR:—A meeting of the bar of Columbia and Montour counties was held at Bloomsburg on the 19th inst., for the purpose of taking recognition of your retirement from the bench. In view of the close and cordial relations always existing between you and the Bar, it was the sense of the meeting that something more than the merely formal should take place. The undersigned committee was therefore appointed to take appropriate action. In the discharge of that duty, and on behalf of the Bar of the 26th Judicial district, the committee invite you to dine with the Bar at Bloomsburg at such time as may be fixed by you. It is proposed to invite to be with us on that occasion many of your warm friends from adjoining Bars who have often appeared before you in the practice of the law. If it meet with your approval, the committee beg to suggest that you name some time after the second of August, the date named for your retirement, for the reason that many whom we desire to have with us are now abroad on summer vacation. Hoping for a favorable reply, we remain your obedient servants.

JAMES SCARLET, CHARLES W. MILLER,
JOHN G. FREEZE, CHARLES B. JACKSON,
SAMUEL KNORR, WILLIAM KASE WEST.
Committee.

BLOOMSBURG, JULY 28, 1888.

GENTLEMEN:—It will afford me great pleasure to comply with the wishes of the Bar of this Judicial District, kindly expressed by you as their committee in your letter of the 25th instant. As a convenient time for the proposed meeting, I suggest that it be on the second day of the September court in Bloomsburg.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM ELWELL.

To James Scarlet, John G. Freeze, Samuel Knorr, Charles W. Miller, Charles B. Jackson and William K. West, Esqrs., Committee.

The twenty-fifth of September was fixed as the time for the banquet, and a committee was appointed by the chair, to fix upon the place, make arrangements and invite guests; this committee is composed of four members of the Columbia Bar and three members of the Montour Bar, as follows: C. W. Miller, Charles G. Barkley, B. Frank Zarr, J. H. Maize, James Scarlet, W. J. Baldy, W. K. West.

H. V. WHITE,
NEWTON WALKER,
Secretaries.

August Meteors.

The August nights from the 8th to the 12th will be enlivened by the display of meteors which are sure to descend through the atmosphere in greater or less numbers. The meteors, as is well known, come from the great meteor zone whose perihelion is on the earth's orbit, and whose aphelion extends beyond the bounds of Neptune, the most distant planet in the solar system. The earth about the 10th plunges through the zone. The meteors are set on fire by the concussion of the earth's atmosphere and descend in the form of shooting stars. The radiant point of the August meteors is in the constellation Perseus, and they are therefrom called Persids. Perseus rises on the 10th in the northeast about 9 o'clock, and observers who watch the sky in that direction will be rewarded by the sight of several hundred meteors as the hours of the night pass on. Many of them will be brilliant and as large as stars of the first magnitude, and many of them will leave trails of luminous vapor lasting several seconds.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

Court Proceedings.

Judge Hinkley's commission was not received in time for him to preside at the adjourned court on August 2d, and therefore he was not present. Judges McHenry and Murphy were on the bench.

Samuel Kressler appointed collector of taxes for Scott township.

J. F. Bauman was appointed collector of taxes for Main.

Sale of Bryn Sion church at Bloomsburg ordered.

Sale ordered in estate of William Herbert a lunatic.

Sarah A. Gillaspy vs. John Gillaspy, subpoena in divorce awarded.

Daniel O'Neil sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

George Farver vs. Greenwood School District, rule to show cause why entry of discontinuance should not be stricken off.

On petition sale of real estate ordered in estate of Geo. Zeigler.

Citation awarded in estate of Geo. Longenberger, to executor to file an account.

Estate of Jonas Doty, petition in partition amended.

Amelia Appel vs. Peter Bendrick, petition for estrepement filed.

Dr. G. L. Jolly, H. V. White and C. B. White appointed commission in lunacy in case of Emily K. Gilbert.

On petition John C. Shultz appointed guardian of Ada B., Sadie F., Byrill B. and Harry E. Shultz.

On petition David A. Shultz appointed guardian of W. C. Shultz.

Petition of C. W. Funston for appointment as Inspector of Petroleum, filed.

Sale ordered in estate of Amos Grasley.

J. B. Knittle, Pierce Creasy, and L. H. Daniels appointed reviewers of a road in Conyngham near Abram Sharps.

Sale ordered in estate of Rebecca Breech.

Johnston Harvester Co. vs. W. E. Smith, petition for interpleader, rule granted.

On petition B. F. Krotzer, James Pennington and Samuel Buckalew appointed commissioners to make partition in estate of Wolcott Harvey.

Appointment of commissioners to divide Greenwood township into two election districts continued until first day of September court.

Caroline Clayberger vs. Adam Clayberger, rule to show cause why judgment shall not be set aside.

The Bunco Game.

AN ATTEMPT TO PLAY IT ON ONE OF SUNBURY'S MOST RESPECTED CITIZENS.

There was a bold attempt made to play the bunco game on one of our most highly respected and old citizens during the Regatta, the details of which have just been made public. The reason it was kept such a profound secret was that the same gang made an attempt to fleece a gentleman in West Philadelphia out of $2700 the day previous and succeeded in obtaining part of the boodle, and it was thought that their work here might lead to their detection. On the afternoon previous to the Regatta H. B. Masser a former editor of the Sunbury *American*, was standing on the steps of his residence on Chestnut street, when he was accosted by a stylishly-dressed and very polite young man, who stated that he would like a few minutes' conversation with him. Mr. Masser answered certainly, and invited his visitor into the house. The stranger introduced himself as the son of Mr. Masser's old friend, W. C. Lawson, Esq., of Milton, and stated that his father had requested him to call and pay his respects. That he was introducing a new and revised history of the State of Pennsylvania and he desired Mr. Masser to go with him and examine the work, and that if it was what he assured him it was, he wanted Mr. Masser's recommendation, and he would be presented with a copy free of charge. Mr. Masser consented, and the stranger stated that he had the books at a certain house on Front street and they would walk down and examine them. The stranger took Mr. Masser to the house of Joseph Heim, on the corner of Walnut and Front, and ushered him into the front room. At a table in the middle of the room sat a middle-aged, handsomely-dressed man, who was introduced to Mr. Masser, and he was invited to take a chair. The man at the table explained that the box containing the books was at the freight office, but he had sent for them some time before and they would be there in a very few minutes. The time was passed in pleasant conversation, when the man at the table drew out a pack of cards and proposed a game, at the same time laying a large amount of money on the table. Mr. Masser at once realized he was in the hands of a gang of sharpers, and insisted upon going. The men tried to get him to stay, but he persisted and succeeded in getting out of the house. A short time afterwards the two men left the house. They had rented the room of Mr. Heim for a dollar a day, saying that they proposed to use it during the Regatta, but gave no clew to what they proposed to use it for. As soon as Mr. Masser left they paid for one day and like the Arab folded up their tents and quietly stole away. Mr. Masser had some trouble in locating the house, but that evening in company with Mr. Normal Engle they investigated the matter and found the gang had gone.—*Sunbury Daily.*

A Card From Representative Fox.

I desire to say to the democrats of this county that during the term I served them in the legislature I was faithful to the duty with which they entrusted me, that I voted upon all bills with the democratic members of both houses and that at all times I carefully considered the interests of those whom I represented. Those who have examined my record will bear me out in this and have found my vote recorded as often as anyone of the 201 members of the house. I never shirked any duty and was present every day when the House was in session. I am now asking for the second term which has heretofore been accorded without a contest. My opponent is now seeking to break this long established democratic custom. I have always worked for the interests of the party in all its contests and have always stood by its rules and customs. I assure my fellow democrats that if elected I will labor as faithfully as heretofore for their interests and with the advantage of one term's experience I am prepared and more able to work effectively for the interest of the people.
JAMES T. FOX.
Beaver Valley, Aug. 7, 1888.

Literary Notes.

The August Number of *Book News* (John Wanamaker, Philadelphia), contains a most interesting article on "Translations," by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, than whom there is no one in the country more competent to discourse on the subject. The portrait and biographical sketch make the reader acquainted with the features, life and work of the author. There are the usual instructive talk "With the New Books," by Talcott Williams, and the monthly hints to bookbuyers as to how and what to buy.

A New Target.

A new target, which indicates the value of the last shot without the necessity of a marker, has been brought out. When the shot strikes a colored disc appears which tells the value by its color. The target has been tried successfully at indoor practice, and it is hoped that a trial at a long range will be afforded the inventor.

Proposals for Plumbing, Sewerage, Boiler and Engine House.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Wm. Chrisman Sec., until Sat., 7 p. m., Aug. 11th, 1888, for the plumbing and sewerage to be placed in the Bloomsburg Silk Mill. Also proposals for the erection of a boiler and engine house and stack 80 feet high up to Sat. Aug. 18, 1888, noon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

Law Books for Sale.

The following books, being duplicates, will be sold reasonably: 1 vol. each Pamphlet Laws 1868, 1873, 1874, 3 vols. 1876, 1 vol. each of 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887.

4 vols. County Court Reports, (2 bound); 2 vols. Supreme Court Digest; vol. 3 Brightly's Digest; vol. 107 Pa. St. Rep. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. 3t.

Sharpers Find a Victim Near Sunbury.

Two confidence men swindled Farmer Klinger, of Seven Points, near Sunbury, out of a $300 note last week. They sold him a machine which they claimed was at the freight depot and would husk corn and bundle up the stalks. When the farmer drove to the depot he found no machine, and when he returned the men and his note were gone.

Important to Constables and Justices.

All constables and justices who buy fifty cents worth of blanks at this office will be presented, free of charge with a "Fee Bill" containing the fees of Justices and Constables, as lately revised. We have on hand all kinds of blanks, printed in the best style and sold at lower prices than elsewhere. If you can not call in person, just drop a postal card and we will forward any blanks you may desire.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

MARRIED.

LONG—GRUVER—On Saturday August 4th, 1888, by Guy Jacoby, justice of the peace, Mr. Harry W. Long and Miss Maggie A. Gruver, both of Danville, Pa.

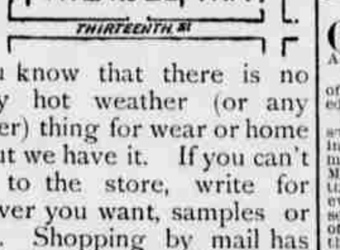
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.



You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have purchased of George A. Clark, his entire stock of Books, Stationery and Wall Paper, and will continue the business formerly conducted by him at the old stand, opposite the Court House. We have not only the largest stock of goods in our line in this part of the State but also the most complete, and if you will read our advertisements from week to week, you will see we intend to keep it the freshest.

We are determined to increase the amount of business in our Wholesale Department and will in all cases meet the best prices of our competitors. Hoping to receive, and deserve, the kind support of the old patrons of this stand and many new ones we are Yours Truly,
W. H. BROOKE & CO.,
Successors to George A Clark.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN BLOOMSBURG as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

THE POPULATION OF BLOOMSBURG is about 5,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.
May-4-'88-1y

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. may-4-1y.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate !

The undersigned executor of the estate of Daniel Force will sell on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUG. 25th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Northwardly by lands of Martin Albertson and Josiah Coleman, eastwardly by land of William Hulme and Hiram Karns, southwardly by lands of Thomas J. Coleman and westwardly by lands of Dr. John Chapin, containing about 76 acres of land, more or less, whereon is erected a two story plank house, bank barn and out-building, wagon shed &c. Good fruit on the premises, never failing spring at the door and land in good state of cultivation. The property is within 1½ miles of Stillwater station of the B. & S. R. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.
ISAAC A. DEWITT, Executor.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

A thoroughly-equipped Classical and Scientific School for both sexes. 15 Teachers. Degrees conferred. Elective studies when desired. Rare facilities in Music and Art. Buildings spacious. Steam, water, ventilation, fire-escapes, $183 per year for board, washing, heat, light and room. Tuition according to studies. Discounts to preachers, teachers and two from the same family. Fall term opens Sept. 3. Catalogue free. E. J. GRAY, D. D., Pres't. aug 3-4w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Allen Mann late of Beaver township deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to
ELIZABETH MANN, } Executors.
JACOB BAKER. }
Mountain Grove P. O., Luz. Co., Pa.
Little, atty. July 6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Quick, deceased, of Bloomsburg.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to
WM. CHRISMAN, Admr.
July 6 88 6w*

ORDINANCE NO 39.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 5.

Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1st. That hereafter each and every person with wagons sleds or other vehicles containing articles for market shall be required during market hours, to back up to the pavements on Market Square in such manner as not to obstruct the crossings nor traveling in the street. And every person found violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar for each and every offense. Provided, that in the event of a greater number of vehicles attending market at any time, than can be thus placed upon Market Square they shall be placed next adjoining Market Square at the pavement on either side of Market street, southward from the Square.

SECTION 2nd. Art. 4 of ordinance No. 5 for the establishment of a curb-stone market, is hereby repealed.

Attest, President Town Council,
P. S. HARMAN.
SAMUEL NEYHARD, Secretary.
Passed July 5th, 1888.

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that, for thirty days from date, he will be prepared to receive the TOWN TAXES, assessed and ascertained for the year 1888, at his office in said town in the store of J. D. Wilson, Shives' Block, Main street, which taxes all tax-payers are hereby required to pay. Any taxes unpaid after SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1888, shall be paid with five per centum upon the amount added thereto.
J. S. WILSON,
Town Treasurer.
July 19, 1888.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIA OFFICE

The New "Tootometer."

A NOVEL INVENTION WHICH REGISTERS WHISTLES OF A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.

BRIDGEPORT, July 28.—Frank B. Taylor, the inventor of the "socophone" for transmitting messages or holding conversation with engineers while under full speed on their locomotives, has just patented a device which he calls a tootometer. In reality it is a species of phonograph. Mr. Taylor was led to believe that some mechanical device could be employed to settle the oft-disputed question in regard to whistling at grade crossings. There are a large number of grade crossings in this State upon which annually many lives are lost. The relatives of those killed almost invariably claim that the locomotive whistle was not sounded in time to warm the victims. The railroad companies, to protect themselves against damages, dispute the point so often taken. Mr. Taylor now comes to the front with a tell-tale whistle register, which takes the sound from the whistle every time it is blown and records it.

In order to explain its workings the run of any engine on the New York and New Haven road may be used for illustration. Say engine No. 120 draws the 7 o'clock train from New Haven to New York. The engine is backed up in front of the depot and attached to the train. The engineer, George Corkett, steps into the despatcher's office to get the time or set his watch exactly with the standard time. The despatcher hands the engineer a "tootometer," which is already set for Engineer Corbett's run. It is numbered to correspond with the engine's number and is dated and officially locked, so it is impossible for any one to alter the register of the whistle soundings. The "tootometer" is placed in a pocket bracket on the front of the cab, just beneath the whistle. Inside the "tootometer" is a long roll of tin foil, upon which are stamped cross-lines representing every grade crossing on the road. The roll is unwound from one axle to another by means of a small clock attachment, so that each line representing a crossing will be brought to the "sounder opening" precisely at the same moment that the locomotive speeds over the grade crossing. At the proper distance before reaching the grade crossing the engineer blows the standard signal, two long and two short blasts, —— —— — —, or T—o—ot, t—o—ot, too, too.

These sounds are registered by the "tootometer." Should the engineer fail to sound his whistle the "tootometer" would show an empty blank.

And so the run is made to New York, the "tootometer," rolling off its strip of tinfoil in time and unison with the movement of the engine. All trains are run on exact time on this road, so there is very little chance of the "tootometer" disagreeing with the time grade crossings are reached. If extra whistling is done to drive cows off the track or blows for other purposes than grade crossings the sounds are all registered and an exact record taken of the whistle's blasts and the exact location of the engine on the rails at the time of the blast is denoted from one end of the road to the other. At the completion of the trip the "tootometer" is handed by the engineer to the proper official, who removes the roll of sounds and prepares and adjusts the "tootometer" for the return trip. The strips of tinfoil are carefully indexed and preserved for future reference, and the engineer credited or charged with omissions of whistles.

In the event of a person being killed on a grade crossing the tootometer will truthfully indicate the whistle blasts and denote the distance at which they were blown before the crossing was reached. The tinfoil strips can be produced at an inquest or in a court of justice in evidence and dissipate the necessity of an immense amount of swearing as to the fact of the whistle sounding or not. By running the strips through a phonograph the exact volume of sound and the key of the whistle can be reproduced. This can be done at any future and convenient time. Mr. Taylor, the inventor, has the assurance that his invention will go into very general use.

A Reporter's Revenge.

Notice has been taken of the Duke of Cambridge's visit to Liverpool in 1855, but one remarkable episode of that visit is now nearly forgotten. A newspaper man who was then in Liverpool gave a graphic description of it the other night. The Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Cardwell and several other distinguished men were to dine with the Mayor at the Town Hall. Their speeches were expected to be of European importance, and great interest attached to the occasion. Owing to the great attendance the Mayor could find room for only one reporter. There was much protest on the part of the press, but it was of no avail. An expert reporter named Murphy was selected for the work, and arrangements made to supply all England with his report, which he was to dictate, when the banquet was over, to a dozen stenographers; But Mr. Murphy had been treated with the utmost discourtesy by the Town Hall officials. He placed apart from the guests, and was was either supplied with a seat amongst the pots and pans of the waiters, or in an orchestra occupied by the fiddlers.

However, he took his revenge as well as his notes. When he returned to the office, where a dozen reporters were awaiting him with breathless anxiety, he smiled benignantly upon them and told them to go home. "Go home," gasped a celebrated editor, "what do you mean? Have you not got the report?" "I have taken it down every syllable," said the redoubtable Murphy, "here are my notes," slapping his pocketbook, "and there they remain. I have been grossly insulted, and not a line of the speeches shall ever see print." He was as good as his word, and so far as England and the world were concerned, the great men at the Town Hall might have uttered their words of wisdom, congratulation, and warning in a thunderstorm from the top of Snowdon.—*Liverpool (England) Post.*

Vigor and Vitality.

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

Whistling for one's money is generally considered hopeless; but Mrs. Shaw has made a success of it in England.—*Puck.*

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

The raisin crop of Fresno, Cal., this season is estimated at 600,000 boxes.

I was born an American, I live an American, I shall die an American. —*Daniel Webster.*

The skeleton of a peddler, murdered 20 years ago at Indianola, Neb., has just been discovered.

During the month of June $1,882,000 in gold and silver were coined in the mint in San Francisco.

Forty-five gamblers, $31,692 in money and a great amount of gamblers' pharaphernalia were captured in a raid at Tomoca, W. T.

During 22 weeks of this year 8,116 patents were issued by the United States Patent Office, but of this number only 53 were issued to women.

After an expenditure of three-quarters of a million of dollars for machinery and prospecting, Egypt has abandoned the search for petrolem.

Grand Island, Neb., has a citizen 73 years old, who is just now through with his attack of whooping cough.

The yacht Coronet met but a single vessel during its trip, occupying 106 days, from New York to San Diego, Cal.

Ventura, Cal., evidently wishes to attract Boston immigrants. There are just 6,000 acres in one bean field out there.

Sir. John Lubbock, of England has studied the habits of a ts for 22 years to discover that their average life is only 35 days.

A Chicago barber says he charged delegates to the convention as high as 50 cents a piece for a poor shave, and all were so excited that none kicked.

Mount Kenia, in Zanzibar, is declared by its first ascendant, Count Teleka, to be higher than the neighboring mountain, Kilima Njavo, which is rated at 18,700 feet high.

At Wolf Island, Lake Ontario, the shore is covered with dead potato bugs, which have been washed up by the waves to the depth of two or three inches.

A Clinton, Iowa, baby has two grandfathers and two grandmothers, two great-grandmothers and one great grandfather, besides parents, to pet it to death.

By the bursting of a waterspout near Hemstead, Ky., the other day, many fields were flooded six to eight feet deep, and much damage done to stock, crops and fences.

"A sweet girl graduate" in Hemingford Neb., lectured last season on "The Bright Possibilities of the Broom." She made a grand hit. Last week she was married to Mr. Broome.

Six hundred pounds of quicksilver were shipped from the Gipsy mine, San Benito county, California, last week. The mines are now working in ore that yields 75 per cent of the shining metal.

Japan has 250 newspapers, 1,000 miles of railway, and 2,000 or 3000 of telegraph line. A Japanese reporter collects news, but does not in any case write it. He tells what he knows to news writers.

Lincoln Chestnut and Edwina Arrowsmith were wedded at Grafton, Neb., last week. The bride's reply to the usual formula, "Do you take this Chesnut?" was a painful strain on the solemnity of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Field, of Chelsea, Mass., aged respectively 88 and 85, after living in wedlock 66 years, are both in fair health, the possession of all faculities and comfortable competence, and as a consequence, more than fair spirits.

Mr. Boyd, of Collinsville, La., must be set down as a fast man, however exemplary he may be. Lately he hauled lumber, built a house and moved into it all in the space of a day and a night, which certainly beats the record up to date.

A Dodge county, Nebraska, farmer has notified whom it may concern that "If any man's cows or oxen gits in these oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a good Christian man, and pays my taxes, but dash a man who lets his critters run lose, I say."

At Brunswick, Ga., a man named Tilton had an alligator that was being fed on ice cream. Mr. Tilton neglected to give his pet the usual amount of cream one hot day last week, and the next morning the reptile was dead.

A Maine deacon on his return from quarterly meeting, one Sunday not long ago, saw a string of trout laying on a bridge. He sprang from his wagon, seized the trout and drove on, fitly punishing the Sunday angler for his wickedness.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Colton of Norfolk, Va., paid $5,000 for 50 acres of land there—and his neighbors quoted proverbs about a fool and his money. Now he has just sold the lot for $50,000 and they are kicking themselves because they did not go and do likewise.

Marungle, Pa., has a case of witchcraft on hand, and the whole town sits up o' night to watch "an animal like a cat, only larger and without a head, black and with an extra long tail," which is said to have been expelled from a bewitched patient by a conjur or out that way.

S. A. Ginn, residing near Royston, Ga., became frightened in his sleep a few nights ago. Dreaming a burglar was trying to break into his house, he jumped up, grabbed his pistol, fired at the marauder and waked out of his somnambulism in time to find he was minus a finger on one hand.

J. H. Jenks claims to be the youngest grandfather for miles around. He lives in Montclair, N. J. He was born March 31, 1850. His son Augustus, was born January 6, 1871, and became the father of a "bouncing girl" June 1, 1888. As a 38-year-old grandfather, the senior Jenks feels pretty proud.

The book-reviewer, unlike other literary men can do his best work when in a critical condition.—*Life.*

The car stove doesn't bother the travelers just at present as much as does the hot ice water."—*Puck.*

In all this discussion about the tariff it seems strange that the sugar men have not as yet demanded any tariff on sand.—*Boston Post.*

MOTHERS WILL find a blessing in POND'S EXTRACTS during the warm weather. Put a little in a bowl of water and sponge off the little ones bodies with this mixture. It will cool the heated skin, sooth and quiet their cries. It is healing too, and of great benefit for prickly heat, and improves the skin in every way. Be sure and get the genuine, put up in bottles only, enclosed in buff wrappers, by the Pond's Extract Co., New York and London. *Note landscape Trade Mark.*

Mrs. Snyder, of Chambersburg Pa., who fell from a cherry tree and died in 15 minutes fancied that a white dog was following her to the tree, and when she recovered conciousnes cried, "Take the dog away!" when no dog was there. So her superstitious neighbors think it must have been a warning vision.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."
REV. S. H. TROYER, New Albany, Ind.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

nov25n.c&c

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs**, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all **Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

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WARM WAVES

Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, will at once strengthen the nervous system, and fortify it against the attacks of summer debility. This preparation is a medicine—not a drink. It is a scientific combination of the best tonics, giving lasting benefit to body and brain. It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable at this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. *Sold by Druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00.*



Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. BURLINGTON, VT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58		11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53, a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7:30 p. m.

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State your case and find out what they can do for you. Address LOCK BOX 2504, NEW YORK POST OFFICE, giving full particulars. July 20-r-1m

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When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DuCHOINE'S Celebrated

FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address,

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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y dec5

A Wonderful Railroad.

When the railroad was first opened between Moscow and St. Petersburg it was an object of great terror to the superstitions peasantry of northern Russia, who thought there must certainly be some witchcraft or magic in an invention which could make a train of heavy cars run along without horses at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when the best speed of the wagons to which they were accustomed was only three miles an hour, or four at the very outside.

Some of them would not even go within sight of a train, and made the sign of the cross whenever they heard one rattle past. Others peeped timidly over the palisade of the railway station to catch a glimpse of the fearful smoke breathing creature, which they believed to be a living monster, and when the steam-whistle sounded they cried out, "Hear him screaming! He's hungry, and wants to eat somebody!" and took to there heels at once.

But little by little this terror began to wear away. The village priests were seen to go to and fro by train, and the simple country folks thought that what *they* did could not be wrong. By degrees the peasants themselves began to try the "smoke wagons" too, and one day an old man named Ivan Petrovitch Massloff, who had never been out of his own village till then, made up his mind to go and have a look at "Mother Moscow," which all russian peasants reverence as the finest city in the world, and the real capital of Russia.

Now it happened that the down express and the up express met each other at the station of Bologue (midway between Moscow and St. Petersburg), where the passengers of both trains stopped for half an hour to have supper. Among the crowd of people that got out of the other train Ivan suddenly recognized an old friend. The two went into the refreshment-room together, had a chat over their steaming tumblers of tea and lemon juice, and then Ivan, without thinking of what he was doing, got into his friend's train instead of his own, and was soon traveling back toward the spot whence he had started.

Their talk went on merrily for a while for Ivan's friend never thought of asking the old man which way he was going. But presently Ivan began to grow silent and grave, as if pondering something which puzzled him very much; and at length, after sitting for nearly five minutes without uttering a word, he suddenly broke out:

"Ah: Pavel Yurievitch" (Paul, son of George), "what a wonderful thing these railroads are, to be sure! Here am I going to Moscow, and here are you going to St. Petersburg, and yet we're both traveling in the same car!" —DAVID KER, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

Our readers have doubtless often noticed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is well spoken of in the newspapers. The press is quick to recognize merit, and does not hesitate to give praise where it is due. The following is from the Baptist Weekly, a leading religious paper:

"Advertising may bring an article prominently before the public, but no advertising can long help it if it has not real merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla is well advertised; but the best proof of its value is that so many persons used it on the recommendations of friends who have proved its peculiar virtues."

A Ghastly Invention.

A Pittsburg physician, named Cooper, has just applied for a patent on a process to preserve human bodies by compression. By a curious combination of steel presses and hot rollers he excludes all the moisture and reduces a full grown body to a very small size 12 by 15 inches, rendering it as hard and imperishable as marble. He has made several experiments with perfect success. The doctor and others who have investigated the process think it will supercede cremation, as bodies thus preserved are not only not offensive, but can be made to assume various ornamental shapes and be kept in the parlors or elsewhere as constant reminders of the departed. The doctor has on his centre table the remains of a child pressed into the form of a cross. It resembles the purest marble, is highly ornamental, and is perfectly odorless. The inventor proposes to place a large number of specimens on exhibition in a few days. A company will be formed to push the invention. —*Ex.*

Best Nourishment for Consumptives.

Consumptive persons are said to be greatly benefited by the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine, both Fermented and Unfermented. It seems to give nourishment when everything else fails. The rich properties of the wine derived from the iron in the soil on which the grapes grow makes new blood and if it does not cure, we believe it prolongs life in many cases of consumption. In fact, cases have been reported of perfect cures being effected by the use of Speer's Port Wine.

The Modern Golden Rule—"Join our combine and obey its rules, or we'll starve you off the face of the earth."—*Puck.*

Cure of Cancer and Ulcers.

Judge T. C. McLondon writes to the Swift Specific Co.: "About three years ago, Jerry Bradley, had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the sight of the eye, but was finally cured by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilke Co., Ga., where he lived."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabutla, Tate Co., Miss., writes: "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for years. Your medicine was recommended, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought hopeless."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I commenced using S. S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered with a sore throat for over a year. I used a great many other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doctored her for over two years, and when I commenced using S. S. S. I thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to General Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. From Colonial and Revolutionary times to the present. Presidents and administrations, Congresses and Political Measures, RISE and FALL of PARTIES, their Politics and Principles, Questions of the hour, Civil Service, Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, **TARIFF AND FREE TRADE**, with arguments for and against. 640 pages, 300 Engravings. LOW Price. QUICK Sales. **$65** A MONTH for Agents—Teachers, Students, Bright men or women in each county—to take orders for this popular and fast-selling book. A great year ahead. Send for circular. F. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 720 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

July27-E & Co-4m.

Hon. Jos. P. Bass

is the best known man in eastern Maine, except possibly Hon. James G. Blaine. The reason for this lies in the fact that he is a pushing, energetic business man, and having wealth, is interested in many enterprises, giving employment to many people. About four years ago he took a large tract of land in Bangor, on which he built a fine race track, where, for the last two years, the New England Agricultural Society have held their annual exhibitions. At this time Mr. Bass overtaxed his powers, weakened his system by exposure, and the result was he found himself a victim of Dyspepsia and Kidney disease.

His food distressed him, he had the lame back, the tired feeling, that weary, continuous pain, so often described and so familiar to all suffering from these troubles. He was in despair of getting well when, one day, a "sudden whim," as Mr. Bass terms it, changed the whole current of his life. He is a large owner in the Bangor *Daily Commercial*, the office of which is directly across the street from the Brown's Sarsaparilla establishment and seeing several bottles displayed in the window, yielded to the "whim," went over, bought one and used the contents. It astonished him, inasmuch as it aided him more than all the physicians and a southern trip. He took the second bottle, which was equally as effective as the first, and when the Hon. Geo. B Loring, of Massachusetts, Hon. Geo. Noyes, of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, and other managers of the N. E. Fair came to Bangor in August, 1886, they found Mr. Bass in perfect health, due solely to the use of

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. May 25-d-1y.

DR SETH ARNOLD'S **COUGH KILLER** CURES COUGHS AND COLDS PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

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DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

MANDRAKE

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness.

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these **PILLS.**

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a.

RICHLY Rewarded are those that read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine 1ydec30.

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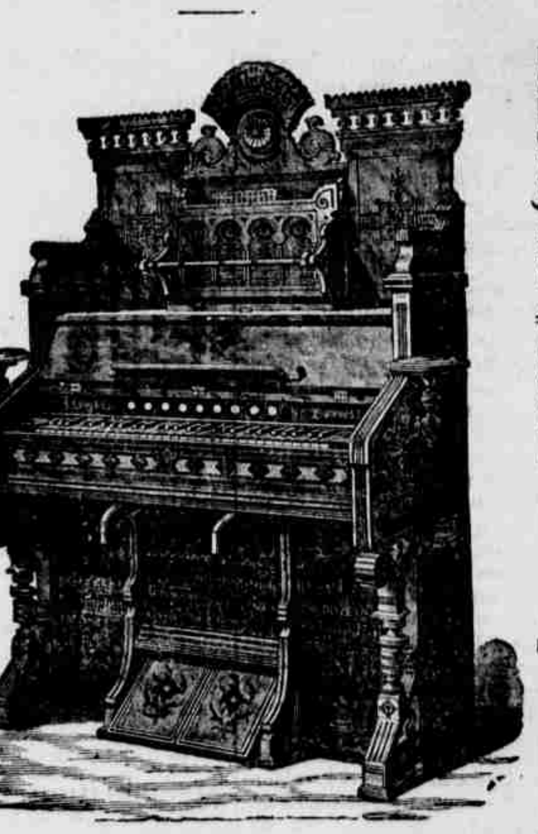
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